



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

### Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

### About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

THE BATTLE MONUMENT



WEST POINT

YC 62893

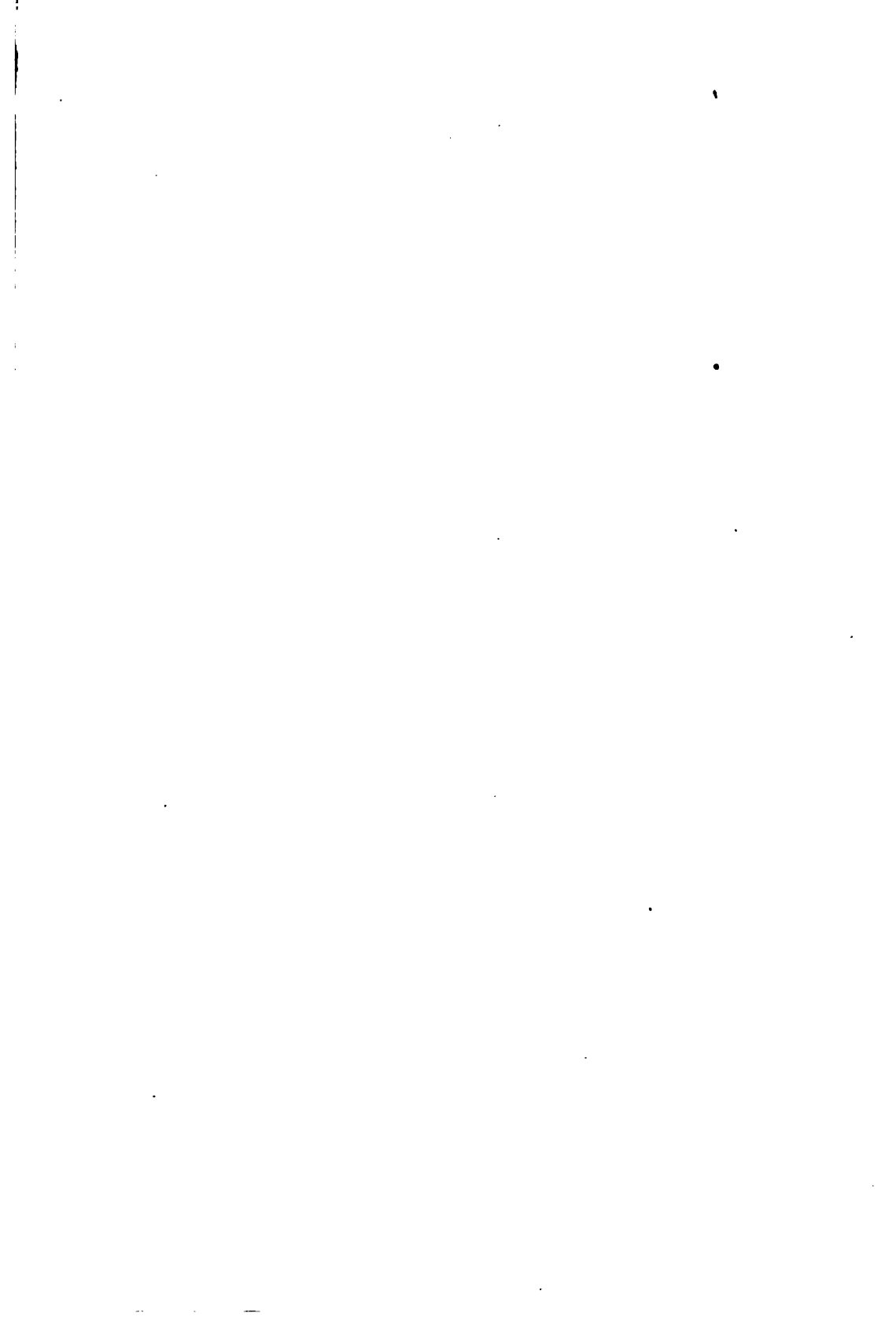
LIBRARY  
OF THE  
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.  
GIFT OF

*U.S War department*

Received *March* , 189*9*.

Accession No. *75234* . Class No. .

3. 3. 3.



This is one of an edition of one  
thousand copies printed from type  
on Van Gelder hand-made paper for  
the Battle Monument Association  
in the month of December, 1898.

---

*Please acknowledge receipt to*

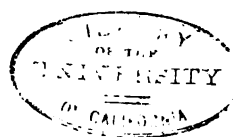
*Professor Charles W. Larned.*

*West Point, N. Y.*

**History  
of  
The Battle Monument  
at  
West Point**









**History**  
of  
**The Battle Monument**  
at  
**West Point**

**Together with a list of the names of those inscribed  
upon and commemorated by it and of the  
original subscribers thereto**

**Prepared by**

**Charles W. Larned**

**Professor, U. S. Military Academy**

**Secretary of the Building Committee**

*English manuscript, not in collection, W. P.*  
" "

**To which is added a description of the quarrying, working  
transportation and erection of the shaft, by**

**Edward F. Miner**



**West Point, New York**

**1898**

U410  
(21L<sup>3</sup>)





## CONTENTS

	PAGE
History of the Battle Monument . . . . .	1
Dedication of Site on Trophy Point . . . . .	19
Prayers . . . . .	23
Oration by General George B. McClellan . . . . .	29
Dedication Ceremonies at West Point . . . . .	83
Prayers . . . . .	87
Address of General Wilson . . . . .	89
Address of General Schofield . . . . .	95
Address of Secretary of War . . . . .	99
Address of Justice Brewer . . . . .	103
Epilogue . . . . .	113
List of Officers and Men Borne upon the Monument . . . . .	117
Description of the Quarrying, Working, Transportation and Erection of the Battle Monument . . . . .	221
Report of the Treasurer . . . . .	239





## LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

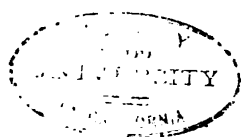
I Monument. <i>View from West</i> . . .	<i>Frontispiece</i>
II Monument. <i>Front view</i> . . .	<i>Facing page 1</i>
III Competitive Design of Babb, Cook & Willard “ “	67
IV Competitive Design of Carrere & Hastings . “ “	71
V Alternative Design of Carrere & Hastings . “ “	73
VI Competitive Design of R. W. Emerson . “ “	75
VII Grand Stand from the West . . .	“ “ 83
VIII Rostrum . . . . .	“ “ 89
IX Grand Stand from the South . . .	“ “ 103
X Fame. <i>View from West</i> . . .	“ “ 113
XI Fame. <i>View from East</i> . . .	“ “ 117
XII Cylindrical Base, bearing Names of Officers “ “	119
XIII Sphere and Plinth, bearing names of Enlisted Men . . . . .	“ “ 131
XIV Shaft in the Quarry . . . . .	“ “ 221



xv	Preparing the Shaft for Working	.			<i>Facing page</i>	225
xvi	Mounted on Journals for Cutting	.	.	" "		227
xvii	Mechanical Appliances for Polishing	.	.	" "		228
xviii	On the Cars for Transportation	.	.	" "		231
xix	From Station to Site	.	.	.	" "	232
xx	On the Way	.	.	.	" "	233
xxi	Arrival at Site	.	.	.	" "	234
xxii	Erection	.	.	.	" "	237

**THE BATTLE MONUMENT  
AT WEST POINT**









## THE BATTLE MONUMENT AT WEST POINT

**T**HE polished monolith of granite that faces on the terre-plein of West Point the gateway of the Hudson Highlands, guarding like a giant sentinel the memory of two thousand heroes of the mighty struggle for principle which freed a race and welded a nation, was dedicated to its sacred function on a day of mingled cloud mists and sunbursts—fit type of the dark years of battle and of the glory of the victory which it commemorates.

The band of men whose roll is to be read upon its tablets, and high above whose names winged Fame stands poised with trumpet and outstretched wreath, are the battle victims of that little army which stood at the beginning of the fight of 1861 for all the military art our country knew. Its

monument rests to-day within the borders of the great Academy which for half a century had kept alive the tradition of military integrity, discipline, simplicity, and science which inspired these men, and through them the mighty hosts of heroic volunteers who offered their lives for principle and country.

This is a monument to the regular army of the United States, erected by brothers to brothers, not in an invidious or vaunting spirit, but with a just pride in the great work wrought by the soul that went forth from this army into the leaderless masses of noble men who left the walks of peace for the hard field of fight. The regular army is justified in this pride, and rightly glories in this rock-hewn witness to a work well and faithfully done, not only in this War of the Rebellion, but by these same men in exile, hardships and peril on remote frontiers amidst savage foes — the advance-guard of our civilization, the protectors of a land which they did not possess, and the promoters of a great industrial development whose fruit was not theirs. This memorial was not built by a grateful country, but by voluntary offerings from the hard-won pay of comrades in the field within hearing of the roar of battle, and in sight of the dead whose memory it preserves. Was ever shaft so reared before, or with a sentiment more modest, tender, and unselfish ?

Those who have guarded the sacred trust confided to them, and whose honor and pleasure it has been to bring it to fruition, have labored to express in the finished work the dignity of the sentiment that gave it birth. The granite block, hewn from the mountain — single, upright, shining like the deeds to which it bears witness; the polished sphere, rounded like their lives and belted with enduring bronze; the simple inscription:

IN MEMORY  
OF THE  
OFFICERS AND MEN  
OF THE  
REGULAR ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES  
WHO FELL IN BATTLE DURING THE  
WAR OF THE REBELLION  
THIS MONUMENT IS ERECTED BY THEIR  
SURVIVING COMRADES

—these are all conceived in reverence, and intended to speak simply and directly the purpose of the givers and the merits of the dead. It is but right to add that the designer, Stanford White, and the sculptor, Frederick MacMonnies, have given a generous and enthusiastic labor to the work far beyond the value of any money recom-



pense received, and in the true spirit of the artist and patriotic citizen.

\* \* \* \* \*

In response to a request from the Secretary of the Building Committee of the Battle Monument Association that he should narrate the circumstances which surrounded the initiative of the undertaking, Col. Hasbrouck wrote as follows :

Fort Monroe, Va., Nov. 6, 1897.

*My dear Larned :*

I returned to Fort Monroe last week from detached service on a board which has kept me busily occupied for about two months. I have been trying to recall the facts and incidents connected with the Battle Monument, and the action taken just after the conception of the project, which might avail you for your article. I find that my memory is unreliable about many things that have happened so long ago and I am sorry and afraid that my letter will not be of much use to you. The idea of the monument originated at West Point and the successful efforts to arouse interest and to raise the necessary funds were made by the officers permanently and temporarily on duty at the Academy. I was ordered to West Point for duty in September, 1863, while north on sick leave. At that time all the officers temporarily on duty had seen service in the field and many of them had been disabled by either wounds or sickness. All knew and appreciated the services of the regulars ; and the merits and deeds of officers and men who had fallen were constantly recalled. These services were well known at the front, but received little recognition in the press, which, from local and State pride, made special effort to exploit the

achievements of their own volunteers. We all thought the regulars were not receiving their just dues, and that their services should be better known and permanently commemorated. Soon after my arrival I suggested one night after dinner at the Mess a Monument at West Point which should have inscribed upon it a list of the battles and the names of all the officers and men of the Regular Army who had been killed or died of wounds received in action. The idea was well received and a notice for a meeting the next Saturday, a day when most of the officers could attend, was sent out. The meeting was attended by many officers. Lieut. (afterwards Captain) Charles C. Parsons, 4th Artillery, was especially interested and enthusiastic. He was a very able and earnest man, and I think the success of the effort in its initial stages was more due to him than to any other single individual. It is my recollection that he was made chairman of this meeting. He thought it important to secure as soon as possible the co-operation of all in the Regular Service, and urged that letters be promptly written to officers in the field and at other stations, asking for their views and aid. He sent for the necessary stationery, and many letters were written before the meeting broke up. A number of officers were there, but I cannot recall with certainty any except Parsons and Captain A. T. Smith, 8th Infantry, now Colonel of the 13th Infantry. In a short time so many favorable responses were received that a regular organization was formed, a treasurer appointed, and subscriptions asked for.

Sincerely yours,

H. C. HASBROUCK.

The minutes of the Association formed under the impulse of this suggestion of Lieutenant Hasbrouck give a clear account of the early stages of

the undertaking which has recently culminated in the dedication of a Monument bearing the names of every officer and soldier in the Regular Army of the United States who fell in battle or died of wounds received in the War of the Rebellion.

The following extracts are selected as giving the most important acts of the committees having it in charge as well as the names of their individual members:

West Point, N. Y., Oct. 6, 1863.

At a meeting of officers convened at West Point, N. Y., Oct. 6, 1863, for the purpose hereafter designated, First Lieutenant W. A. Elderkin, 1st Artillery, U. S. Army, was called to the chair, after which the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

For the purpose of perpetuating the memory of those officers of the Regular Army who shall have fallen in action or died from wounds received in the field during the present war, it is

*Resolved*— That an organization be hereby effected, to consist of a President, a Treasurer, a Secretary, and an Executive Committee of eleven, including the above-named, who shall be empowered to solicit and receive subscriptions, as shall hereafter be determined, for the erection of a Monument at this post, upon which shall be in-

scribed the names, etc., of those who are embraced within the purpose of this resolution.

Whereupon the following officers were designated to constitute this organization :

*President* : Col. A. H. Bowman, U. S. Engineers,  
and Superintendent

*Treasurer* : Prof. A. E. Church, Military Academy

*Secretary* : First Lieut. C. C. Parsons, 4th Artillery,  
U. S. Army

Lieut.-Col. H. B. Clitz, Maj. 12th Infantry, U. S.  
A., and Comdt.

Capt. W. P. Chambliss, 5th Cavalry, U. S. Army

Capt. S. V. Benet, Ordnance

Capt. M. D. McAlister, Engineers

Capt. L. Lorain, 3d Artillery

First Lieut. A. T. Smith, 8th Infantry

First Lieut. W. A. Elderkin, 1st Artillery

First Lieut. H. B. Noble, 8th Infantry

*Executive Committee.*

And the chairman of the meeting, in conjunction with Lieut. Hasbrouck, 4th Artillery, and Captain Bradford, Ordnance Corps, was directed to notify these officers of their selection, and request their acceptance. On further motion, the

Executive Committee was directed to establish a pro rata standard of subscription, to fill vacancies among themselves, and to inquire into the expediency of obtaining permission from the Secretary of War to forward circulars, etc., through the Adjutant-General's Office.

On motion, the meeting adjourned to meet at Lieut. Hasbrouck's quarters on Friday evening following.

W. A. ELDERKIN,  
First Lieut. 1st Artillery, U. S. Army,  
*President.*

C. C. PARSONS,  
First Lieut. 4th Artillery, U. S. Army,  
*Secretary.*

West Point, N. Y., Oct. 9, 1863.

The meeting assembled, pursuant to adjournment, and resolved itself into the Executive Committee previously designated. Present—all the members except Col. Bowman, Prof. Church, and Capt. Chambliss. Lieut. Elderkin in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read, and on motion accepted, with the following amendment:

That the Superintendent of the Military Academy and Commandant of the Corps of Cadets should become ex-officio members of the Executive Committee, the former being also President.

On motion, the Committee adjourned to meet at the call of the Secretary.

Lieut. Elderkin, from Committee on Notification, reported that the officers selected to constitute the organization had been severally waited upon, with the exception of Captain Chambliss, absent from the post, and that each, with the above exception, had signified his acceptance.

Report adopted and Committee discharged.

On motion, the following Sub-committees were appointed:

*Design and Execution.*

Col. Bowman,                      Lieut.-Col. Clitz,  
Lieut. Elderkin.

*Finance.*

Prof. Church,                      Capt. Benet,  
Capt. McAlister.

*Site.*

Col. Bowman,                      Capt. Chambliss,  
Capt. Lorain.

*Ceremonies.*

Lieut.-Col. Clitz,                      Lieut. Smith,  
Lieut. Noble.

The following is the circular prepared by the Executive Committee :

West Point, N. Y., . . . . .

Sir :

In response to what is believed to be the wish of all who have an interest in the subject, the Officers now stationed at West Point have effected an organization for the purpose of erecting at that post a Monument, to be called **THE BATTLE MONUMENT**, upon which shall be inscribed the names of all Officers of the Regular Army who, during the present war, shall have been killed or died of wounds received in the field.

It is not deemed necessary that any elaborate argument should set forth the propriety of earnest action in behalf of this object. It is an admitted fact, that while in other countries and other ages places are assigned in the historic mausoleum of the nation's illustrious dead, for those who have fallen for the public good, the soldiers of the American army are often permitted to rest among the unknown dead, while their names find no place in the annals of the stormy scenes in which, perhaps, they were the most exalted actors.

Is it not fit, therefore, that at West Point, the great central post around which cluster some of the richest associations of the Regular Army, to which would cheerfully resort all who wish to pay a tribute to the gallant dead,—under the shadow of the Academy which at last receives her sons and all who fight or fall beside them,—should be

erected a Monument which shall supply the want that now exists ?

To the dead it would offer the grateful homage of fraternal hearts,—to the living, still another inspiration to heroic virtues and sublime self-devotion.

The plan of action that is proposed has been carefully sought out, and it is trusted that, with a favorable response, a sufficient sum may be raised to make the *Battle Monument*, in design and durability, entirely worthy of its purpose.

It seems unnecessary that those who have undertaken to initiate this project should disavow any undue assumption in regard to it, since they earnestly ask from their brother officers, in the field or elsewhere, such instructions or suggestions as may tend to forward the purpose that is held in view.

For the purpose of indicating a standard of subscription, the following rates are proposed. Every one, however, will feel at liberty to offer a greater or less sum, as circumstances permit :

Maj.-General,	\$27.00	Major,	.	\$10.00
Brig.-General,	. 18.00	Captain,	.	8.00
Colonel,	. 13.00	Lieutenant,	.	7.00
Lieut.-Colonel,	. 11.00			

(Approximating to six per cent. of monthly pay, for one month.)

Beside your personal subscription, your co-oper-



ation with your associates in the field is also solicited, since this circular may not otherwise reach them on account of the difficulty of obtaining correct address.

Should subscriptions be forwarded in aggregate, the officer so forwarding will please enclose the names of the several subscribers. Subscriptions may be remitted to the Treasurer,

Prof. A. E. CHURCH, West Point, N. Y.

Signed, etc., by Executive Committee.

On motion, it was declared the purpose of the Committee to include the cases of such officers as may die after the war from wounds received as before mentioned, and that in addition to the name, etc., and rank in the Regular Army, should be recorded also the rank, in Volunteers, of officers named.

On motion, the Finance Committee were instructed to inquire the amount which might probably be raised by proposed plan of subscription; and the same Committee was authorized to direct such incidental expenditures as are from time to time required.

W. A. ELDERKIN,

First Lieut. 1st Artillery, U. S. Army,  
*President.*

First Lieut. C. C. PARSONS, 4th Artillery, U. S. Army,  
*Secretary.*

\* \* \* \* \*

West Point, N. Y., Nov. 24, 1863.

The Executive Committee met upon call of the Secretary, pursuant to terms of last adjournment. Prof. Church in the chair. Present—all the members except Col. Bowman and Capt. Benet.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and accepted. The Secretary stated that he had called the meeting in order to answer inquiries in regard to action taken since the last adjournment. The minutes of the meeting and the Circular afterwards adopted had been placed by the President of the Committee in the hands of Brig.-General Totten, Chief Engineer and Inspector of the Academy. No response had been returned thereto.

Whereupon, after full discussion, the following resolutions were adopted:

The purpose and plan of action of this Organization having been laid before the Chief Engineer and Inspector of the Academy and no objection having been returned, it is

*Resolved*, 1st. That the Secretary, under supervision of the Finance Committee, be directed to procure the printing of (blank to be filled by the Secretary) copies of the Circular, to be distributed as contemplated, and also the publication of the same in the most suitable journals.

2d. That application in the name of the Execu-

tive Committee be made to the Secretary of War for permission to erect the *Battle Monument* at this post.

3d. That the subscriptions necessary to defray the expenses to be incurred by the First Resolution be at once solicited, such subscriptions to be regarded as part of the permanent fund.

4th. That the Secretary be permitted to sign the name of each member of the Executive Committee to the above Circular, and all corresponding papers properly authorized.

5th. That the Finance Committee be directed to procure a book in which shall be permanently recorded the names of all subscribers to the funds of the Association.

6th. That copies of the proceedings, resolutions, etc., most prominently setting forth the plans and purposes of the organization be forwarded by the Secretary to officers of the Regular Army high in command, with the request that they furnish responses which shall be appended to the Circular for general distribution.

The Secretary was directed to add to the Circular so much as is necessary to carry out the intention of the 6th Resolution.

\* \* \* \* \*

West Point, N. Y., Dec. 15, 1863.

The Secretary reported that, conformably with a Resolution of the last meeting, he had ordered

the printing of fifty copies each of Submitted Circulars and Extracts from Minutes, and asked further instructions.

A list of names including sixteen was determined upon by the Committee, to whom these papers should be forwarded and their responses appended to the Circular.

The Committee on Finance, through the Chairman, reported that from calculation upon the present basis of subscription, the amount to be realized would approximate to \$20,000. The Committee on Site were directed to report as early as convenient.

\* \* \* \* \*

West Point, N. Y., Jan. 28, 1864.

The Secretary presented as subject for action printed Circulars, of which 2600 copies had been ordered, embodying, in addition to the first Circular of the Committee, extracts from all the responses thus far received — namely, from Maj.-Genls. McClellan, Wool, Grant, Thomas, Buell, Hooker and Meade, and Brig.-Gen. Meigs, Q.-M.-General of the Army; also a plan for the Monument from Genl. Meigs. The Chairman stated that he had received a letter from Gen. Gibbon containing certain suggestions laid before the Committee. On motion and after discussion upon the ways and means of issuing these, the Circular was adopted.

\* \* \* \* \*

West Point, N. Y., Feby. 5, 1864.

The Secretary submitted a letter from Major R. Williams, A. A. G., suggesting the printing of about 3000 Circulars, to be forwarded to him, upon which he would forward them to every officer of the Regular Army.

Upon motion, it was directed that the Circulars of the first edition be so changed as to include in the object of the Monument a Memorial to the Enlisted Men who shall fall, etc., and that in the pro rata subscription \$1.00 be added for Enlisted Men.

\* \* \* \* \*

West Point, N. Y., Feby. 24, 1864.

The Secretary announced as business before the Committee that a vacancy had been created by reason of Capt. Benet having been ordered from the post.

On motion, Capt. T. J. Treadwell, Ordnance Corps, was elected to fill the vacancy.

The letter of Maj. F. M. Etting, Additional Paymaster, enquiring in regard to those included within the appeal and objects of the Executive Committee, being submitted, the Secretary was directed to reply that the term "Regular Officer" was supposed to include those enumerated on page 110 (marked A), Army Register, dated Washington, April 1, 1863.

\* \* \* \* \*

West Point, N. Y., April 19, 1864.

The following resolutions, providing for the inaugurating of the Monument, were unanimously passed :

1st. *Resolved:* That the ceremony of inauguration of the BATTLE MONUMENT take place the 15th of June, next.

2d. That the Committees on Site and Design be directed to so determine that a position for the Monument shall be selected and reported to the Executive Committee at its next meeting.

3d. That the Committee on Ceremonies be directed to prepare and report at the next meeting a programme of exercises for the day of inauguration.

4th. That Maj.-General McClellan be invited in the name of the Executive Committee to deliver the Inaugural Address.

Upon further motion, it was directed that the Chairman appoint three other members of the Executive Committee to confer with the Committee on Ceremonies upon the drawing up of the Programme in accordance with the 3d Resolution; whereupon the chairman appointed Maj. Chambliss, Captains McAlister and Treadwell as such additional members. Upon further motion, the Secretary was directed to tender the thanks of the Executive Committee, and thus of the Army, to

Major R. Williams, Asst. Adjt.-General, for the especial service he has rendered to this project by procuring the directing, franking and forwarding of 2500 copies of the Committee's last circular to all officers of the army.

On May 3, 1864, as a result of the foregoing, the Secretary laid before the Committee a letter from Maj.-General McClellan, accepting the Committee's invitation to deliver the Inaugural Address upon the 15th of June, next, whereupon it was directed that the correspondence upon this invitation be entered in the minutes of the evening.

This correspondence was not so entered, and no trace of it can be found.

The dedication of Trophy Point as the site of the Monument took place in accordance with the foregoing resolutions.

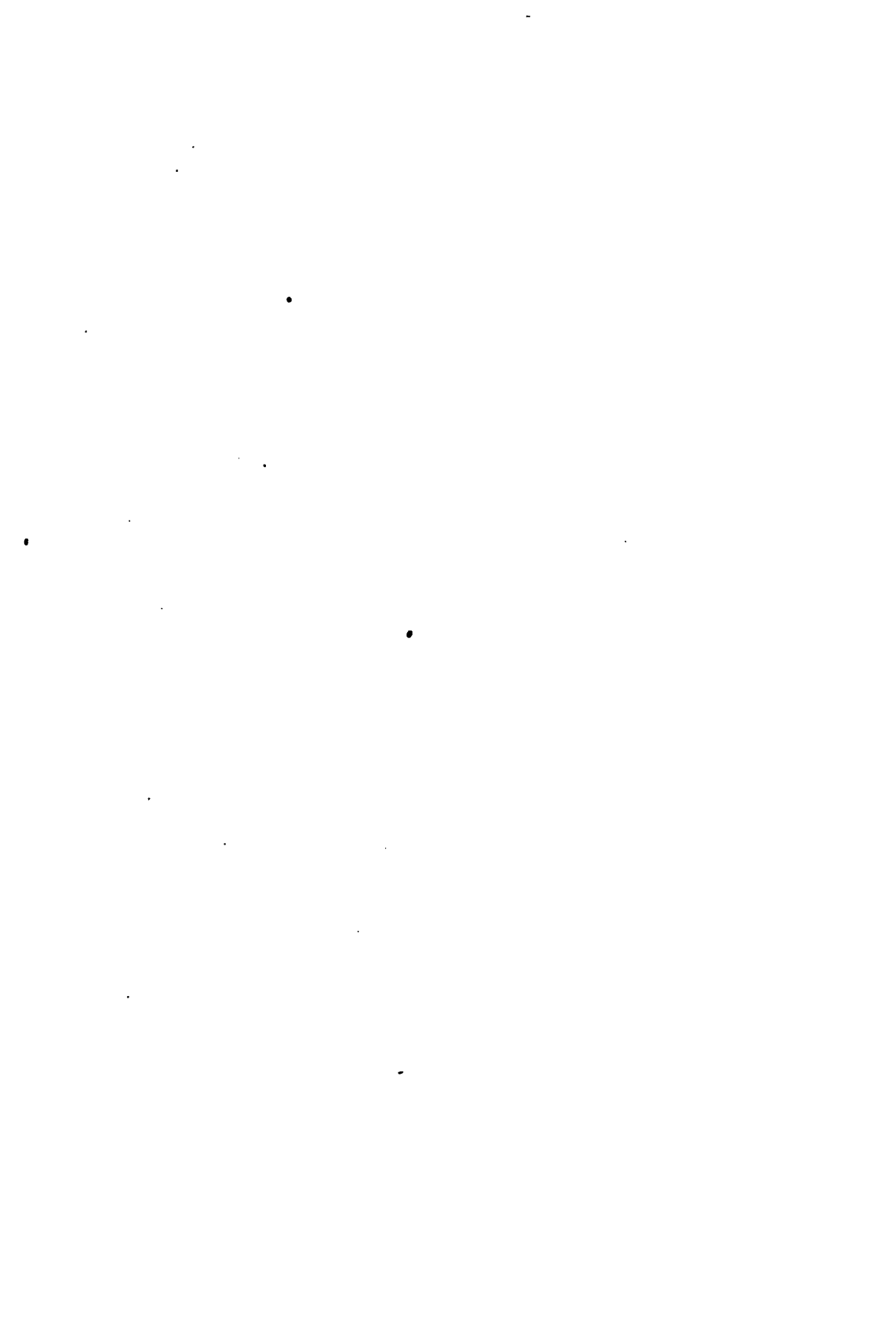
Its interest was heightened by the presence of the shattered but still steady remnants of the 3d, 6th, 7th, and 12th Regiments, U. S. Infantry, the bands of these and of the 5th Artillery, and the permanent party of Fort Columbus, N. Y. Harbor, preceded in procession by the U. S. Corps of Cadets and the Military Academy Band.

It was also distinguished throughout by that deep solemnity of feeling which was eminently due to the occasion.

Brig.-General Anderson officiated as chief marshal, and Rev. Drs. French and Sprole as chaplains.

DEDICATION OF SITE  
ON  
TROPHY POINT







**DEDICATION OF SITE ON TROPHY  
POINT, ON JUNE 15, 1864**



**West Point, June 15, 1864.**

**PROGRAMME OF CEREMONIES.**



**PROCESSION.**

*Assistant Marshal, Capt. Wilkins, 3d Infantry.*

- I. Military Academy Band.**
- II. Battalion of Cadets.**

*Assistant Marshal, Capt. Smith, 8th Infantry.*

- III. Detachments of troops stationed at and visiting the post.**
- IV. Carriage containing the President of the Executive Committee, the Chief Marshal, and State Executives.**

*Assistant Marshal*, Lieut. Hamilton, 2d Artillery.

V. Senior member of the Committee, Orator,  
and Chaplains.

VI. The Executive Committee.

VII. Military and Academic Staff, Board of Vis-  
itors, and Invited Guests.

*Assistant Marshals*, { Capt. Davies, 16th Infantry.  
                              { Capt. Barlow, Engineers.



#### PROCEEDINGS.

- I. Prayer . . . . . Rev. Dr. French
- II. Music . . . . . Military Academy Band  
      “Hail Columbia.”
- III. Oration . . . . . Maj.-General McClellan
- IV. Music . . . . . Military Academy Band  
      “Star Spangled Banner” and “Yankee Doodle.”
- V. Benediction . . . . . Rev. Dr. Sprole
- VI. Dirge . . . . . Military Academy Band



## PRAYERS.

### I.

#### *For the Country.*

Almighty God, fountain of order, source of all law in heaven and in earth, who hast ordained that men shall exist in organized communities, who, in the days of our fathers, didst bring forth, in the hour of darkness, the starry order of American institutions, for which we praise and bless Thee, we commend our country, now and ever, with all its interests, to Thy protecting care. May Thy fatherly hand ever be extended for perpetual benedictions over this land, kept by Thee through ages for us ; over its people, trained by Thee so long for a sublime heaven ; its Constitution, fruit of Thy teachings in history ; its Union, blending human diversities into one chorus acceptable to Thee, the lover of concord ; and its laws, uniting, after the model of Thine, mercy with justice, and liberty with order. From Thine own deeps of purity and love, breathe into the whole American people, by Thy spirit, and through all-subduing charity, that sacred affection, love to our country. Remove for ever from them, the spirit of sedition, conspiracy, rebellion, and give them steadfast loyalty, and unswerving allegiance. Specially do we implore Thee thus to turn the hearts of those who are now in arms against authority. In the contest to which we have been summoned for defending the precious trusts handed on from our fathers, wilt Thou send us now prosperity, and grant us victory. O, let not the impassioned yearnings of

a great people for unity, for nationality, for beneficent order, for a lasting tranquillity, be in vain. May their lavish sacrifices, their patriotic efforts, their patient endurances, their silent tears falling in so many saddened homesteads, not be fruitless, but be regarded by Thee, through Thy Son, for benedictions, and by distant posterities, blessed through them, for abundant honor. So may we be through coming time, one people, fearing Thee and working righteousness, glorifying Thy name, and elevating Thy whole human family. All of which we ask through Jesus Christ our Saviour. Amen.

## II.

*For the President of the United States, and  
all others in Authority.*

O everlasting God, by whose eternal providence all things and all men have their stations and their works, wherein they may serve Thee, and do good to Thy creatures, we ask for Thy blessing on the President of the United States, and all others in authority. Called by Thee to great duties, may they find in Thee strength and wisdom for all. Bestow upon them all good gifts for government ; inspire them with wisest counsels and heroic resolutions. Console them in their difficult tasks with the consciousness of duty done, of intentions sincerely placed on the public welfare, justice, and honor ; of the sympathy of upright men ; of the appreciation of other ages ; and of Thine own merciful and forgiving approval. In this life may Thy providence guard them. In mortal senses may Thy spirit so guide them, that they may hereafter serve and glorify Thee in a better country that is an heavenly ; through Him who taught the rules and procured the spirit for all human duties, our teacher, our model, our restorer, Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

## III.

*For the Army and Navy and their Schools.*


Lord God of Hosts, who hast determined the union of power with law throughout all Thy works, and for all communities of men, be pleased to receive into Thy almighty and most gracious protection the Army and Navy of the United States. Fill the whole public force with the spirit of patriotism and self-sacrifice, with an inspiring conviction of the glory of the cause for which it is now called to dare and to endure. May its persons be defended by Thee in danger and encouraged to all deeds of heroism by the affection and honor of a grateful country. And may both its schools be the nurseries of pure, accomplished, and brave men, and be continually sending forth on land and sea those who may render, in peace and war, good and faithful service to the public. So may the people of our land, under the shelter of good laws, in peace and quietness, serve Thee our God, and lead lives of all godliness and honesty, to the glory of Thy name, and the promotion of human welfare, through Him who gave the example of self-sacrifice, dying for us that we might live with Thee, Thy Son, our Saviour. Amen.

*For a Blessing on the Occasion.*

O God of the spirits of all flesh, calling the generations from the beginning, and, since the first transgression, bidding dust return to dust again, may this spot, consecrated now to the memory of heroes, be hallowed also to the benefit of the living. May those brought here for their last repose be the temples of Thy Holy Spirit, and leave spotless records of lives made glorious by duty conscientiously done, so that the wayfarer, lingering and musing here, may find his soul enkindled

to ennobling emulations. And may this whole assembly look this day from the grave to the life immortal. Here, in a temple not made with hands, where the mountains rise, the river flows, the valley slumbers, all telling of Thee and of Thy unspeakable perfection, may thoughts arise within us answering to the majesty of Thy glorious works. Here may we consecrate ourselves anew to the love of Thee, the love of man, the love of Thy will ; to the doing of justice, to the loving of mercy, and to walking humbly with Thee our God : that so, when we too shall lie down in the dust, we may be Thy children, justified, sanctified, and prepared to be glorified, all through Him who has opened the way to Thee, and who, to inbreathe these great affections, has taught us when we pray to say :

Our Father, who art in heaven, Hallowed be Thy name. Thy Kingdom come. Thy will be done on earth, as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive those who trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation : But deliver us from evil. For Thine is the kingdom and the power and the glory, for ever and ever. Amen.



After the prayer, Prof. French said :

I am requested, on behalf of the officers of the army, and of the local authorities and residents, to express their sentiments and wishes, and most earnestly to ask that these may be respected. To all of us, the day is a solemn one ; to military feelings, ever confronted with death, the occasion is the same as though cherished comrades were now to be laid in the grave. They ask, therefore, that this hour and this day may be invested with the decorum attached to funeral solemnities, that no demonstration of any kind be made on the ground or afterward, but that all may enter into the spirit and motive of the solemn occasion which calls us here in reverence, before Almighty God, to set apart a portion of his foot-stool for the remains of those who shall fall in this war in the defense of the Constitution, the Union, the welfare, and the national honor of the United States.

General Anderson's introduction of the orator :

Fellow-citizens, members of the corps of cadets, and brother soldiers, I have the pleasure of going through the form of introducing to you one who is better known to you than I who introduce him,—the orator of the day, Major-General George B. McClellan.





ORATION BY  
GENERAL GEORGE B. McCLELLAN

ALL nations have days sacred to the remembrance of joy and of grief. They have thanksgivings for success, fasting and prayers in the hour of humiliation and defeat, triumphs and pæans to greet the living and laurel-crowned victor. They have obsequies and eulogies for the warrior slain on the field of battle. Such is the duty we are to perform to-day. The poetry, the histories, the orations of antiquity, all resound with the clang of arms; they dwell rather upon rough deeds of war, than the gentle arts of peace. They have preserved to us the names of heroes, and the memory of their deeds, even to this distant day. Our own Old Testament teems with the narrations of the brave actions and heroic deaths of Jewish patriots, while the New Testament of our meek and suffering Saviour often selects the soldier and his weapons to typify and illustrate religious heroism and duty. These stories of the actions of the dead have frequently survived, in the lapse of ages, the names of those whose fall was thus commemorated centuries ago. But, although we know not now the names of all the brave men who fought and fell upon the plain of Marathon, in the pass of

Thermopylæ, and on the hills of Palestine, we have not lost the memory of their examples. As long as the warm blood courses the veins of man, as long as the human heart beats high and quick at the recital of brave deeds and patriotic sacrifices, so long will the lesson still incite generous men to emulate the heroism of the past.

Among the Greeks, it was the custom that the fathers of the most valiant of the slain should pronounce the eulogies of the dead. Sometimes it devolved upon their great statesmen and orators to perform this mournful duty. Would that a new Demosthenes, or a second Pericles, could arise and take my place to-day, for he would find a theme worthy of his most brilliant powers, of his most touching eloquence. I stand here now, not as an orator, but as a whilom commander, and in the place of the fathers of the most valiant dead; as their comrade, too, on many a hard-fought field, against domestic and foreign foe—in early youth and mature manhood—moved by all the love that David felt when he poured forth his lamentations for the mighty father and son who fell on Mount Gilboa. God knows that David's love for Jonathan was no more deep than mine for the tried friends of many long and eventful years, whose names are to be recorded upon the structure that is to rise upon this spot. Would that his more than mortal eloquence could grace my lips and do justice to the theme!

We have met to-day, my comrades, to do honor to our own dead; brothers united to us by the closest and dearest ties, who have freely given their lives for their country in this war—so just and righteous so long as its purpose is to crush rebellion, and to save our nation from the infinite evils of dismemberment. Such an occasion as this should call forth the deepest and noblest emotions of our nature—pride, sorrow, and prayer: pride that our country has possessed such sons; sorrow that she has lost them; prayer that she may have others like them; that we and our successors may adorn her annals as they have

done, and that when our parting hour arrives, whenever and however it may be, our souls may be prepared for the great change.

We have assembled to consecrate a cenotaph which shall remind our children's children, in the distant future, of their fathers' struggles in the days of the great rebellion. This monument is to perpetuate the memory of a portion only of those who have fallen for the nation in this unhappy war — it is dedicated to the officers and soldiers of the regular army. Yet this is done in no class or exclusive spirit, and in the act we remember, with reverence and love, our comrades of the volunteers who have so gloriously fought and fallen by our side. Each State will, no doubt, commemorate in some fitting way the services of its sons who abandoned the avocations of peace and shed their blood in the ranks of the volunteers. How richly they have earned a nation's love, a nation's gratitude, with what heroism they have confronted death, have wrested victory from a stubborn foe, and have illustrated defeat; it well becomes me to say, for it has been my lot to command them on many a sanguinary field. I know that I but echo the feeling of the regulars when I award the high credit they deserve to their brave brethren of the volunteers.

But we of the regular army have no States to look to for the honors due our dead. We belong to the whole country, and can neither expect nor desire the general government to make a perhaps invidious distinction in our favor. We are few in number, a small band of comrades, united by peculiar and very binding ties; for with many of us our friendships were commenced in boyhood, when we rested here in the shadow of the granite hills which look down upon us where we stand; with others the ties of brotherhood were formed in more mature years, while fighting among the rugged mountains and the fertile valleys of Mexico — within hearing of the eternal waves of the Pacific, or in the lonely grandeur of the great plains of

the far West. With all, our love and confidence have been cemented by common dangers and sufferings, on the toilsome march, in the dreary bivouac, and amid the clash of arms, and in the presence of death on scores of battle-fields. West Point, with her large heart, adopts us all—graduates and those appointed from civil life, officers and privates. In her eyes we are all her children, jealous of her fame, and eager to sustain her world-wide reputation. Generals and private soldiers, men who have cheerfully offered our all for our dear country, we stand here before this shrine, ever hereafter sacred to our dead, equals and brothers in the presence of the common death which awaits us all, perhaps on the same field and at the same hour. Such are the ties which unite us, the most endearing which exist among men; such the relations which bind us together, the closest of the sacred brotherhood of arms.

It has therefore seemed, and it is fitting, that we should erect upon this spot, so sacred to us all, an enduring monument to our dear brothers who have preceded us upon the path of peril and of honor, which it is the destiny of many of us to tread.

What is this regular army to which we belong?

Who were the men whose death merits such honors from the living?

What is the cause for which they have laid down their lives?

Our regular or permanent army is the nucleus which, in time of peace, preserves the military traditions of the nation, as well as the organization, science and instruction indispensable to modern armies. It may be regarded as co-eval with the nation. It derives its origin from the old Continental and State lines of the Revolution, whence, with some interruptions and many changes, it has attained its present condition. In fact, we may with propriety go even beyond the Revolution to seek the roots of our genealogical tree in the old French wars, for the Cis-Atlantic campaigns of the Seven Years' War were not

confined to the "red men scalping each other by the great lakes of North America," and it was in them that our ancestors first participated as Americans in the large operations of civilized armies. American regiments then fought on the banks of the St. Lawrence and the Ohio, on the shores of Ontario and Lake George, on the islands of the Caribbean and in South America. Louisburg, Quebec, Duquesne, the Moro, and Porto Bello, attest the value of the provincial troops, and in that school were educated such soldiers as Washington, Putnam, Lee, Montgomery and Gates. These, and men like Greene, Knox, Wayne and Steuben, were the fathers of our permanent army, and under them our troops acquired that discipline and steadiness which enabled them to meet upon equal terms, and often to defeat, the tried veterans of England. The study of the history of the Revolution, and a perusal of the despatches of Washington, will convince the most skeptical of the value of the permanent army in achieving our independence and establishing the civil edifice which we are now fighting to preserve.

The War of 1812 found the army on a footing far from adequate to the emergency, but it was rapidly increased, and of the new generation of soldiers many proved equal to the requirements of the occasion. Lundy's Lane, Chippewa, Queenstown, Plattsburg, New Orleans—all bear witness to the gallantry of the regulars.

Then came an interval of more than thirty years of external peace, marked by so many changes in the organization and strength of the regular army, and broken at times by tedious and bloody Indian wars. Of these the most remarkable were the Black Hawk War, in which our troops met unflinchingly a foe as relentless, and far more destructive than the Indians—that terrible scourge, the cholera; and the tedious Florida War, where, for many years, the Seminoles eluded in the pestilential swamps our utmost efforts, and in which were displayed such

traits of heroism as that commemorated by yonder monument to Dade and his command, "when all fell, save three, without an attempt to retreat." At last came the Mexican War, to replace Indian combats and the monotony of the frontier service, and for the first time in many years the mass of the regular army was concentrated, and took the principal part in the battles of that remarkable and romantic war. Palo Alto, Resaca, and Fort Brown, were the achievements of the regulars unaided; and as to the battles of Monterey, Buena Vista, Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, and the final triumphs in the valley, none can truly say that they could have been won without the regulars. When peace crowned our victories in the capital of the Montezumas, the army was at once dispersed over the long frontier, and engaged in harassing and dangerous wars with the Indians of the plains. Thus thirteen long years were spent, until the present war broke out, and the mass of the army was drawn in to be employed against a domestic foe.

I cannot proceed to the events of the recent past and the present without adverting to the gallant men who were so long of our number, but who have now gone to their last home; for no small portion of the glory of which we boast was reflected from such men as Taylor, Worth, Brady, Brooks, Totten, and Duncan.

There is a sad story of Venetian history that has moved many a heart, and often employed the poet's pen and the painter's pencil. It is of an old man whose long life was gloriously spent in the service of the state as a warrior and a statesman, and who, when his hair was white and his feeble limbs could scarce carry his bent form toward the grave, attained the highest honors that a Venetian citizen could reach. He was Doge of Venice. Convicted of treason against the state, he not only lost his life, but suffered beside a penalty which will endure as long as the name of Venice is remembered. The spot where his portrait should have hung in the great hall of

the doge's palace was veiled with black, and there still remains the frame, with its black mass of canvas — and this vacant frame is the most conspicuous in the long line of effigies of illustrious doges !

Oh ! that such a pall as that which replaces the portrait of Marino Faliero could conceal from history the names of those, once our comrades, who are now in arms against the flag under which we fought side by side in years gone by. But no veil can cover the anguish that fills our hearts when we look back upon the sad memory of the past, and recall the affection and respect we entertained toward men against whom it is our duty to act in mortal combat. Would that the courage, ability and steadfastness they displayed had been employed in the defense of the "Stars and Stripes" against a foreign foe, rather than in this gratuitous and unjustifiable rebellion, which could not be so long maintained but for the skill and energy of those, our former comrades !

But we have reason to rejoice that upon this day, so sacred and so eventful for us, one grand old mortal monument of the past still lifts high his head amongst us, and graces by his presence the consecration of this tomb of his children. We may well be proud that we have been commanded by the hero who purchased victory with his blood near the great waters of Niagara, who repeated and eclipsed the achievements of Cortez ; who, although a consummate and confident commander, ever preferred, when duty and honor would permit, the olive branch of peace to the blood-stained laurels of war, and who stands, at the close of a long, glorious and eventful life, a living column of granite against which have beaten in vain alike the blandishments and the storms of treason. His name will ever be one of our proudest boasts and most moving inspirations. In long-distant ages, when this incipient monument has become venerable, moss-clad, and perhaps ruinous, when the names inscribed upon it shall seem, to those who pause to read them, indistinct mementos of

•



an almost mythical past, the name of Winfield Scott will still be clear cut upon the memory of them all, like the still fresh carving upon the monuments of long-forgotten Pharaohs.

But it is time to approach the present.

In the war which now shakes the land to its foundation, the regular army has borne a most honorable part. Too few in numbers to act by themselves, regular regiments have participated in every great battle in the East, and in most of those west of the Alleghanies. Their terrible losses and diminished numbers prove that they have been in the thickest of the fights, and the testimony of their comrades and commanders shows with what undaunted heroism they have upheld their ancient renown. Their vigorous charges have often won the day, and in defeat they have more than once saved the army from destruction or terrible losses by the obstinacy with which they resisted overpowering numbers. They can refer with pride to the part they played upon the glorious fields of Mexico, and exult at the recollection of what they did at Manassas, Gaines's Mill, Malvern, Antietam, Shiloh, Stone River, Gettysburg, and the great battles just fought from the Rapidan to the Chickahominy. They can also point to the officers who have risen among them and achieved great deeds for their country in this war; — to the living warriors whose names are on the nation's tongue and heart, too numerous to be repeated here, yet not one of whom I could willingly omit.

But perhaps the proudest episode in the history of the regular army is that touching instance of fidelity on the part of the non-commissioned officers and privates who, treacherously made prisoners in Texas, resisted every temptation to violate their oath and desert their flag. Offered commissions in the rebel service, money and land freely tendered them, they all scorned the inducements held out to them, submitted to every hardship, and when at last exchanged, avenged themselves on the field of battle for the unavailing insult offered their integ-

•

riety. History affords no brighter example of honor than that of these brave men, tempted, as I blush to say they were, by some of their former officers, who, having themselves proved false to their flag, endeavored to seduce the men who had often followed them in combat, and who had naturally regarded them with respect and love.

Such is the regular army—such its history and antecedents—such its officers and men. It needs no herald to trumpet forth its praises ; it can proudly appeal to the numerous fields, from the tropics to the frozen banks of the St. Lawrence, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, fertilized by the blood and whitened by the bones of its members. But I will not pause to eulogize it. Let its deeds speak for it ; they are more eloquent than tongue of mine.

Why are we here to-day ?

This is not the funeral of one brave warrior, nor even of the harvest of death on a single battle-field, but these are the obsequies of the best and bravest of the children of the land, who have fallen in actions almost numberless, many of them among the most sanguinary and desperate of which history bears record. The men whose names and deeds we now seek to perpetuate, rendering them the highest honor in our power, have fallen wherever armed rebellion showed its front—in far-distant New Mexico, in the broad valley of the Mississippi, on the bloody hunting-grounds of Kentucky, in the mountains of Tennessee, amid the swamps of Carolina, on the fertile fields of Maryland, and in the blood-stained thickets of Virginia. They were of all the grades—from the general officer to the private ; of all ages—from the gray-haired veteran, of fifty years' service, to the beardless youth ; of all degrees of cultivation—from the man of science to the uneducated boy. It is not necessary, nor is it possible, to repeat the mournful yet illustrious roll of dead heroes whom we have met to honor. Nor shall I attempt to name all of those who

most merit praise—simply a few who will exemplify the classes to which they belong.

Among the last slain, but among the first in honor and reputation, was that hero of twenty battles—John Sedgwick. Gentle and kind as a woman, brave as a brave man can be, honest, sincere, and able—he was a model that all may strive to imitate, but whom few can equal. In the terrible battles which just preceded his death, he had occasion to display the highest qualities of a commander and a soldier; yet after escaping the stroke of death when men fell around him by thousands, he at last met his fate at a moment of comparative quiet, by the ball of a single rifleman. He died as a soldier would choose to die—with truth in his heart, and a sweet, tranquil smile upon his face. Alas! our great nation possesses few sons like true John Sedgwick.

Like him fell, too, at the very head of their corps, the white-haired Mansfield, after a long career of usefulness, illustrated by his skill and cool courage at Fort Brown, Monterey, and Buena Vista; John F. Reynolds and Reno, both in the full vigor of manhood and intellect—men who had proved their ability and chivalry on many a field in Mexico and in this civil war, gallant gentlemen of whom their country had much to hope, had it pleased God to spare their lives. Lyon fell in the prime of life, leading his little army against superior numbers, his brief career affording a brilliant example of patriotism and ability. The impetuous Kearny, and such brave generals as Richardson, Williams, Terrill, Stevens, Weed, Strong, Saunders and Hayes, lost their lives while in the midst of a career of usefulness. Young Bayard, so like the most renowned of his name, that “knight above fear and above reproach,” was cut off too early for his country, and that excellent staff-officer, Colonel Garesché, fell while gallantly doing his duty.

No regiments can spare such gallant, devoted and able com-

manders as Rossell, Davis, Gore, Simmons, Bailey, Putnam and Kingsbury—all of whom fell in the thickest of the combat—some of them veterans, and others young in service, all good men and well-beloved.

Our batteries have partially paid their terrible debt to fate in the loss of such commanders as Greble, the first to fall in this war, Benson, Hazzard, Smead, De Hart, Hazlitt, and those gallant boys, Kirby, Woodruff, Dimmick and Cushing; while the engineers lament the promising and gallant Wagner and Cross.

Beneath remote battle-fields rest the corpses of the heroic McRea, Reed, Bascom, Stone, Sweet, and many other company officers.

Besides these were hosts of veteran sergeants, corporals and privates who had fought under Scott in Mexico, or contended in many combats with the savages of the far West and Florida; and, mingled with them, young soldiers who, courageous, steady and true, met death unflinchingly, without the hope of personal glory. These men, in their more humble sphere, served their country with as much faith and honor as the most illustrious generals, and all of them with perfect singleness of heart. Although their names may not live in history, their actions, loyalty, and courage will live. Their memories will long be preserved in their regiments, for there were many of them who merited as proud a distinction as that accorded to the "first grenadier of France," or to that other Russian soldier who gave his life for his comrades.

But there is another class of men who have gone from us since this war commenced, whose fate it was not to die in battle, but who are none the less entitled to be mentioned here. There was Sumner, a brave, honest, chivalrous veteran, of more than half a century's service, who had confronted death unflinchingly on scores of battlefields, had shown his gray head serene and cheerful where death most revelled, who more than once told me that he believed and hoped that his long career

would end amid the din of battle—he died at home from the effects of the hardships of his campaigns.

The most excellent soldier, the elegant C. F. Smith, whom many of us remember to have seen so often on this plain, with his superb bearing, escaped the bullet to fall a victim to the disease which has deprived the army of so many of its best soldiers.

John Buford, cool and intrepid; Mitchell, eminent in science; Plummer, Palmer, and many other officers and men, lost their lives by sickness contracted in the field.

But I cannot close this long list of glorious martyrs without paying a sacred debt of official duty and personal friendship. There was one dead soldier who possessed peculiar claims upon my love and gratitude. He was an ardent patriot, an unselfish man, a true soldier, the beau ideal of a staff-officer—he was my aide-de-camp, Colonel Colburn.

There is a lesson to be drawn from the death and services of these glorious men which we should read for the present and future benefit of the nation. War in these modern days is a science, and it should now be clear to the most prejudiced that for the organization and command of armies, and the high combinations of strategy, perfect familiarity with the theoretical science of war is requisite. To count upon success when the plans or execution of campaigns are intrusted to men who have no knowledge of war, is as idle as to expect the legal wisdom of a Story or a Kent from a skilful physician.

But what is the honorable and holy cause for which these men laid down their lives, and for which the nation still demands the sacrifice of the precious blood of so many of her children?

Soon after the close of the Revolutionary War, it was found that the Confederacy, which had grown up during that memorable contest, was fast falling to pieces from its own weight. The central power was too weak; it could only recommend

to the different States such measures as seemed best ; and it possessed no real power to legislate, because it lacked the executive force to compel obedience to its laws. The national credit and self-respect had disappeared, and it was feared by the friends of human liberty throughout the world that ours was but another added to the long list of fruitless attempts at self-government. The nation was evidently upon the brink of ruin and dissolution, when, some eighty years ago, many of the wisest and most patriotic of the land met to seek a remedy for the great evils which threatened to destroy the great work of the Revolution. Their sessions were long, and often stormy; for a time the most sanguine doubted the possibility of a successful termination to their labors. But, from amidst the conflict of sectional interests, of party prejudices, and of personal selfishness, the spirit of wisdom and conciliation at length evoked the Constitution, under which we have lived so long.

It was not formed in a day, but was the result of patient labor, of lofty wisdom, and of the purest patriotism. It was at last adopted by the people of all the States — although by some reluctantly — not as being exactly what all desired, but as being the best possible under the circumstances. It was accepted as giving us a form of government under which the nation might live happily and prosper, so long as the people should continue to be influenced by the same sentiments which actuated those who formed it, and which would not be liable to destruction from internal causes, so long as the people preserved the recollection of the miseries and calamities which led to its adoption.

Under this beneficent Constitution the progress of the nation was unexampled in history. The rights and liberties of its citizens were secure at home and abroad ; vast territories were rescued from the control of the savage and the wild beast, and added to the domain of civilization and the Union.

The arts, the sciences, and commerce, grew apace ; our flag floated upon every sea, and we took our place among the great nations of the earth.

But under the smooth surface of prosperity upon which we glided swiftly, with all sails set before the summer breeze, dangerous reefs were hidden which now and then caused ripples upon the surface, and made anxious the more cautious pilots. Elated by success, the ship swept on, the crew not heeding the warnings they received, forgetful of the dangers they escaped in the beginning of the voyage, and blind to the hideous maelstrom which gaped to receive and destroy them. The same elements of discordant sectional prejudices, interests, and institutions, which had rendered the formation of the Constitution so difficult, threatened more than once to destroy it. But for a long time the nation was so fortunate as to possess a series of political leaders who, to the highest abilities, united the same spirit of conciliation which animated the founders of the Republic, and thus for many years the threatened evils were averted. Time and long-continued good fortune obliterated the recollection of the calamities and wretchedness of the years preceding the adoption of the Constitution. Men forgot that conciliation, common interest, and mutual charity, had been the foundation and must be the support of our government — as is indeed the case with all governments and all the relations of life. At length men appeared with whom sectional and personal prejudices and interests outweighed all considerations for the general good. Extremists of one section furnished the occasion, eagerly seized as a pretext by equally extreme men in the other, for abandoning the pacific remedies and protection afforded by the Constitution, and seeking redress for possible future evils in war and the destruction of the Union.

Stripped of all sophistry and side issues, the direct cause of the war as it presented itself to the honest and patriotic citi-

zens of the North, was simply this : Certain States, or rather, a portion of the inhabitants of certain States, feared, or professed to fear, that injury would result to their rights and property from the elevation of a particular party to power. Although the Constitution and the actual condition of the government provided them with a peaceable and sure protection against the apprehended evil, they preferred to seek security in the destruction of the government, which could protect them, and in the use of force against the national troops holding a national fortress.

To efface the insult offered our flag ; to save ourselves from the fate of the divided republics of Italy and South America, to preserve our government from destruction, to enforce its just power and laws, to maintain our very existence as a nation — these were the causes that compelled us to draw the sword.

Rebellion against a government like ours, which contains the means of self-adjustment, and a pacific remedy for evils, should never be confounded with a revolution against despotic power, which refuses redress of wrongs. Such a rebellion cannot be justified upon ethical grounds, and the only alternative for our choice is its suppression, or the destruction of our nationality. At such a time as this, and in such a struggle, political partisanship should be merged in a true and brave patriotism, which thinks only of the good of the whole country.

It was in this cause, and with these motives, that so many of our comrades gave their lives, and to this we are all personally pledged in all honor and fidelity. Shall such a devotion as that of our dead comrades be of no avail ? Shall it be said in after ages that we lacked the vigor to complete the work thus begun ? that, after all these noble lives freely given, we hesitated, and failed to keep straight on until our land was saved ? Forbid it, Heaven, and give us firmer, truer hearts than that !

Oh, spirits of the valiant dead, souls of our slain heroes, lend



us your own indomitable will, and if it be permitted you to commune with those still chained by the trammels of mortality, hover around us in the midst of danger and tribulation, cheer the firm, strengthen the weak, that none may doubt the salvation of the republic and the triumph of our grand old flag !

In the midst of the storms which toss our ship of state, there is one great beacon light, to which we can ever turn with confidence and hope. It cannot be that this great nation has played its part in history ; it cannot be that our sun, which arose with such bright promises for the future, has already set for ever. It must be the intention of the overruling Deity that this land, so long the asylum of the oppressed, the refuge of civil and religious liberty, shall again stand forth in bright relief, united, purified, and chastened by our trials, as an example and encouragement for those who desire the progress of the human race. It is not given to our weak intellects to understand the steps of Providence as they occur ; we comprehend them only as we look upon them in the far distant past.

So is it now.

We cannot unravel the seemingly tangled skein of the purposes of the Creator — they are too high and far-reaching for our limited minds. But all history and his own revealed word teach us that his ways, although inscrutable, are ever righteous. Let us then honestly and manfully play our part, seek to understand and perform our whole duty, and trust unwaveringly in the beneficence of the God who led our ancestors across the sea, and sustained them afterward, amid dangers more appalling even than those encountered by his own chosen people in their great exodus. He did not bring us here in vain, nor has he supported us thus far for naught. If we do our duty and trust in him, he will not desert us in our need.

Firm in our faith that God will save our country, we now dedicate this site to the memory of brave men, to loyalty, patriotism, and honor.

**BENEDICTION.**

May the God of our fathers and our God, succeed with his divine benediction the solemn and interesting services of this occasion. May he conduct, by his gracious providence, the work commenced to-day to successful completion. May the monument here to be raised in honor of the illustrious dead, inspire with all the ardor of a sound Christian patriotism, the soldiers of our common country here trained for its defence ; may it prove to them a constant remembrancer of their mortality, and keep alive upon the altar of their hearts the flame of devotion to God, to country, to the Union, the Constitution, and the immutable principles of truth and justice ; and may the blessing of the triune God, the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit, be with you all. Amen.

West Point, N. Y., October 20, 1864.

On the call of the Secretary of the Association, First Lieutenant C. C. Parsons, 4th Artillery, a meeting of the officers of the Army, present at the Post, was held, for the transaction of such business in regard to the "Battle Monument" as might be brought before them. Prof. H. L. Kendrick in the chair.

The Secretary having been ordered from the Post, his resignation was tendered and accepted, and upon motion Captain F. L. Guenther, 5th Artillery, was elected to fill the vacancy thus occurring.

Upon motion, it was *Resolved*. That all officers of the Army, present at the Post, on duty or otherwise, be constituted a "Monument Committee." A motion that the Executive Committee of the Association should consist of the President, Treasurer and Secretary, and eight other members, was adopted.

Upon motion, the following officers were elected to constitute the Executive Committee, viz. :

Brig.-Gen. Geo. W. Cullum, *President*  
Professor A. E. Church, *Treasurer*  
Captain F. L. Guenther, 5th Artillery, *Secretary*  
Colonel H. M. Black  
Captain George H. Mendall, U. S. Engineers  
Captain Lorenzo Lorain, 3d Artillery

Captain A. K. Arnold, 5th Cavalry  
Captain A. T. Smith, 8th Infantry  
Captain R. M. Hill, Ordnance Department  
Lieut. H. B. Noble, 8th Infantry  
Assistant Surgeon E. S. Dunster, Medical Dept.

Upon motion, it was

*Resolved.* That the thanks of the Association be tendered to the retiring Secretary, First Lieut. C. C. Parsons, 4th Artillery, for the zealous and able manner in which he has performed the duties of his office.

There being no further business before it, the meeting, upon motion, adjourned to meet again on the call of the Secretary.

F. L. Guenther, Captain 5th Artillery,  
*Secretary.*

At some time not shown by the record an invitation to submit designs for the monument was issued by the Committee on Design. To what extent responses were obtained and what their character does not appear.

The invitation was as follows :

THE BATTLE MONUMENT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE will receive DESIGNS for the MONUMENT TO BE ERECTED AT WEST POINT, N. Y., to the Memory of the OFFICERS and ENLISTED MEN of the REGULAR ARMY who shall have fallen during the present war, as follows :

Sufficient expanse of surface is required to receive inscriptions of the name, rank, place of decease, etc., etc., of all

Officers of the Regular Army who shall have fallen during the war, and a general tablet for the enlisted men.

In connection with the monument, should be embraced a plan for a mausoleum, or place of interment, for the remains of such officers as may be brought to West Point for burial.

Full drawings, with the usual details, must be made, accompanied by an estimate of the cost — this not to exceed \$25,000.

A premium of \$250 will be paid for the design which is finally accepted.

It is desirable that designs be sent in as early as possible, in order that they may be carefully considered before a selection is made.

Further particulars may be obtained by addressing the Secretary at West Point, N. Y.

A. H. Bowman, Col. of Engrs., *Chairman*,

H. B. Clitz, Lieut.-Col. and Comdt.,

W. A. Elderkin, First Lieut. 1st Art.,

*Committee on Design.*

C. C. Parsons, First Lieut. 4th Art., *Secretary.*

\* \* \* \* \*

During the period from October, 1864, until the call of General Schofield of Sept. 9, 1878, the funds of the Association had been gradually accumulating under the admirable management of the Treasurer, Professor Church. Upon his death a meeting was called pursuant to the following circular:

U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y.,  
September 9, 1878.

All officers of the army on duty at West Point are requested to attend a meeting at the Officers'

Mess at 7.30 this evening to transact important business appertaining to the *Battle Monument Association*.

A full attendance is respectfully desired.

J. M. Schofield,

Major-General and Superintendent.

This meeting of the officers of the Army on duty at West Point was held in the Officers' Mess at 7.30 P. M. Monday, the 9th of September, 1878, Major-General J. M. Schofield, Superintendent and ex-officio President of the Battle Monument Association, in the chair.

The President stated the object of the meeting to be to elect officers and fill vacancies upon the Executive Committee occasioned by death and by removal from the Post.

On motion the following officers were unanimously elected an Executive Committee in addition to

- 1st. Major-General J. M. Schofield, Superintendent, *President*.
- 2d. Lieut.-Colonel Thos. H. Neill, 6th Cavalry, Commandant of Cadets [*Ex-officio* members], viz:—
- 3d. Professor Peter S. Michie.
- 4th. Professor George L. Andrews (*Treasurer*).
- 5th. Professor Junius B. Wheeler.
- 6th. Professor Charles W. Larned.

- 7th. Professor Edgar W. Bass.
- 8th. Professor Guido N. Lieber.
- 9th. Surgeon Charles T. Alexander.
- 10th. First Lieut. Eric Burgland, Corps of Engineers.
- 11th. Captain William M. Wherry, 6th Infantry, *Secretary*.

On motion Professor George L. Andrews was unanimously elected Treasurer, and Colonel William M. Wherry, Secretary. On motion it was *Resolved*, That the Treasurer be directed to invest the funds of the association in U. S. registered bonds.

The Secretary was directed to furnish the "Army and Navy Journal" with a transcript of the record of these proceedings for publication.

On motion the meeting was adjourned.

J. M. Schofield, Major-General,

*President.*

Wm. M. Wherry, Bvt.-Colonel, U. S. A.,

*Secretary.*

\* \* \* \* \*

The first attempt to open the question of erection was made in the meeting of Oct. 22, 1885, called by General Merritt.

West Point, N. Y., Thursday, Oct. 22, 1885.

Proceedings of a meeting of the officers of the army stationed at West Point, N. Y., pursuant to

a call of the Superintendent, Col. W. Merritt, 5th Regiment of Cavalry.

The meeting was called to order by Professor Michie.

On motion of Prof. Michie, Gen. Merritt was elected Chairman; Lieut. G. B. Davis was appointed Secretary by the Chair. At the request of the Chairman, Professor Geo. L. Andrews, the Treasurer of the Battle Monument Association, made an informal statement of the amount of the Monument fund. Lieut. W. C. Brown, Adjutant of the Military Academy, announced that he had in his possession the "Record of Proceedings of the Battle Monument Association." At the request of the Chairman, the record was produced by Lieut. Brown, and its contents were read by the Secretary.

The Chairman stated the purpose of the meeting to be to take some steps looking to the increase of the fund, and the erection of the Monument.

A motion that a committee of seven members be selected by the Chairman to investigate and report upon the question of erecting a monument was withdrawn.

A motion that the Executive Committee be directed to fill its vacancies, and report, was also withdrawn.

The Superintendent announced that he would call a meeting of the Executive Committee, at an early day, for the purpose of filling its vacancies



and acting upon questions connected with the erection of the Monument.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned.

W. Merritt, Colonel 5th Cavalry,  
Brevet Major-General, U. S. A.,

*President.*

Geo. B. Davis,

*Secretary.*

Nothing, however, was done towards actual realization of the project until the administration of Col. John M. Wilson as superintendent of the Academy. Deeming the time ripe for a movement in the matter, he addressed the following to the Treasurer of the Association :

Headquarters U. S. Military Academy,  
West Point, N. Y., October 21, 1889.

General Geo. L. Andrews,

*Treasurer Battle Monument Association.*

Dear Sir :

Yours of the 21st instant, expressing a desire to resign the Treasurership of the Battle Monument Association is just received.

Will you please send me the list of subscribers to the Monument, if in your possession ? If you have not the list, please inform me where it can be found.

I will at once enter into correspondence with such of the original subscribers as may be living and obtain their views as to what they would prefer in the shape of a Monument.

For myself, I think it might be well to use the fund either for the enlargement of the present Chapel, or the construction

of a memorial hall in which would appear mural tablets giving the names of the officers who lost their lives in the defense of the Union.

As soon as I can get the views of those subscribers still living I will call a meeting of the officers here.

In the meantime may I ask you, for the present, to continue to hold the position of Treasurer which you have so acceptably filled for the past ten years ?

Yours very truly,

JOHN M. WILSON, Colonel of Engineers,  
*Superintendent.*

The following is the letter of General Andrews referred to :

U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y.,  
Oct. 21, 1889.

Colonel John M. Wilson,  
Superintendent U. S. Military Academy,  
President of the Battle Monument Association.

Dear Sir :

Some time near the close of our Civil War, an association was formed at West Point for the purpose of having a monument erected here to the Officers of the Regular Army who fell in that war. The late Professor Church was elected Treasurer, and subscriptions were invited and received. The formation of the Association seems to have been somewhat loosely made ; but on the decease of Professor Church in 1878, General Schofield, then Superintendent, as ex-officio President of the Association, called a meeting of the officers here stationed, who, it seems, constitute the Association. At that meeting I was elected Treasurer, and directed by vote of the members present to invest the funds and income of the Association in U. S.

Registered Bonds. Another meeting was called by General Merritt when Superintendent to consider what should be done in regard to the Monument, but no decisive action was taken.

The funds now in my hands as Treasurer are :

U. S. Currency 6 per cent. Bonds, par, .	\$3,000
U. S. 4 per cent. Registered Bonds, par,	<u>47,300</u>
Total, . . . .	\$50,300

At the present market rate these Bonds would sell for about \$63,500.

There were also donated by Act of Congress to Professor Church, Treasurer of the " Battle Monument Committee," fifty bronze cannon. These cannon were left stored at the New York Arsenal, Governor's Island, having been, as I understood, virtually delivered to Professor Church. However, more than a year ago, I was informed that unless the cannon were removed there was danger that they would be delivered to other parties. I wrote to General Benét, and learned from him that a new application for the cannon must be made, accompanied by evidence of authority for the new Treasurer to receive the same. I stated the case orally to General Parke, then Superintendent, but he was disinclined to do anything about the matter, and nothing further was done.

The foregoing statement is made agreeably to your oral request, and I would add that I wish to resign as soon as may be the position of Treasurer of the Association which I now hold. It is desirable that the new Treasurer be elected so that the transfer of bonds may be made before the books are closed for this quarter.

Respectfully yours,

GEO. L. ANDREWS,

*Treasurer Battle Monument Association.*

The following are the guns above described by Professor Andrews:

50 Cannon, Bronze, reserved at N. Y. Arsenal for Battle Monument.					
15	12-pounder	Field Guns, heavy,	. . .	U. S.	26,607
1	12	" " "	. .	Rebel trophy,	1,375
16	24	" " Howitzers	. . .	U. S.	20,891
2	24	" " "	. .	Rebel trophies,	2,567
6	32	" " "	. . .	U. S.	11,457
5	24	" Boat Howitzers,	. . .	"	6,502
2	12	" Rifled Guns,	. . .	James,	3,180
2	12	" Field Guns, Light,	Rebel trophies,		2,400
1	18	" Gun, Austrian,	" trophy,		2,514
Total, . . . . .					77,493

The next step of Colonel Wilson was the issue of this

### CIRCULAR.

Headquarters U. S. Military Academy,  
West Point, N. Y., October 29, 1889.

About a quarter of a century ago a number of officers and enlisted men, together with a few citizens, subscribed for a Battle Monument to be erected at West Point, in memory of the officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army who fell in the defense of the Union during the late war.

Of the seven or eight hundred officers who subscribed only about one hundred and sixty still remain in the Army.

The fund now amounts to \$50,300.00 in United States Bonds, the value of which, if sold to-day, would be about \$63,000.00.

The Superintendent of the Military Academy finds himself, *ex officio*, President of the Battle Monument Association.

It certainly seems as if action in this matter should no longer be delayed, and that some use should be made of the fund before all of the subscribers shall have passed away.

The Military Academy Chapel is too small, and its present condition—for lack of means to improve it—is not creditable to the Academy. A larger place of worship is needed, and also a hall where important ceremonies can take place, similar to those incident to the recent presentation of portraits.

The Superintendent suggests either the enlargement of the present Chapel, and placing therein mural tablets in memory of our fallen heroes, or the erection of a memorial hall with similar tablets on Trophy Point.

The views of all surviving subscribers upon the subject are invited.

JOHN M. WILSON, Colonel of Engineers,  
*President Battle Monument Association.*

Out of 60 responses to this Circular now on file the expression of opinion regarding the character of the memorial is as follows:

In favor of a Memorial Hall . . . . .	25
“ “ “ a Monument . . . . .	16
“ “ “ an Addition to Chapel . . . . .	9
“ “ “ a New Chapel . . . . .	5
No choice . . . . .	5

West Point, N. Y., January 16, 1890.

At this time the Executive Committee of the Battle Monument consisted of the following named officers:

Col. John M. Wilson, Supt. M. A., *ex officio*,  
*President.*

Lieut.-Col. H. S. Hawkins, Commandant of  
Cadets, *ex officio.*

Prof. Geo. L. Andrews,  
*Treasurer.*

Prof. P. S. Michie,	Prof. Chas. W. Larned,
Prof. E. W. Bass,	Prof. Wm. Winthrop,
Prof. James Mercur,	Surg. H. R. Tilton,
Capt. Geo. McC. Derby,	Lieut. Charles Braden.

And their sentiment being favorable, a meeting was called to decide upon the question of immediate action.

West Point, N. Y., January 22, 1890.

Colonel Wilson briefly stated the object of the meeting and gave a short history of the Battle Monument Association from its organization in 1863 to the present time.

Professor Geo. L. Andrews tendered his resignation as Treasurer of the Association and submitted a statement of the condition of the fund.

Professor Andrews' resignation was accepted and it was unanimously voted to extend the thanks of the Association to Professor Andrews for his services as Treasurer during the past twelve years.

Professor Edgar W. Bass was unanimously elected Treasurer of the Association.

A letter from Major George B. Davis, the former Secretary, was read, giving a brief account of the object of the Association and facts relating to the subscribers to the fund.

After remarks by several of the officers present, the following resolution offered by Major Spurgin was adopted :

*Resolved*, That the Executive Committee be instructed to carry out the original intention of the subscribers to the fund, or take such action as they may deem expedient.

The following resolution was adopted :

*Resolved*, That the Treasurer be requested to correspond with the Chief of Ordnance and secure as soon as possible the fifty bronze cannon mentioned in Professor Andrews' report, and which are now stored at the Arsenal on Governor's Island, N. Y.

The Chairman announced that he would call a meeting of the Executive Committee at an early day to act upon the business of erecting a suitable monument.

## MEETING OF FEBRUARY 18, 1890.

The meeting called by Colonel Wilson for February 18th marks the first Executive Act of the Association in pursuance of its purpose. The Committee appointed at this meeting formulated a line of action which was subsequently adopted and resulted in the erection of the Battle Monument.

West Point, N. Y., February 18, 1890.

Pursuant to a call by Colonel J. M. Wilson, President, issued February 17, 1890, the Executive Committee of the Battle Monument Association met at the Superintendent's quarters at 7.15 P. M.

*Present.*

Colonel John M. Wilson, Prof. Jas. Mercur,  
Lt.-Col. H. S. Hawkins, Prof. P. S. Michie,  
Prof. G. L. Andrews, Prof. C. W. Larned,  
Prof. E. W. Bass, Prof. Wm. Winthrop,  
Surg. H. R. Tilton.

The Chair stated that the object of the meeting was to take preliminary steps towards inviting designs for the Battle Monument to be erected at West Point, N. Y.

After informal discussion, on motion of Professor Bass, a committee was appointed by the Chair to consider and prepare a circular, or to



determine what other action might be preferable, in order to invite designs for the monument; it was understood that the members of this Committee would personally consult, upon their next visit to New York, with distinguished sculptors, etc., as to the best method of procedure in the matter.

The Chair appointed as the Committee :

Prof. P. S. Michie,      Prof. C. W. Larned,  
                                 Prof. E. W. Bass.

There being no further business before the Committee, the meeting adjourned at 8.15 P. M.

John M. Wilson, Colonel of Engineers,  
*President of Association.*

Charles Braden,  
*Secretary.*

Subsequent to the foregoing meeting the following authorization was received from the Adjutant-General :

War Department,  
Adjutant-General's Office,  
Washington, February 21st, 1890.

Sir :

Your communication of the 20th instant, concerning the erection at West Point, by the Battle Monument Association, of a Monument to the memory of the officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army of the U. S. who were killed or died of wounds received in action during the war of the rebellion, has been laid before the Secretary of War, who instructs

me to inform you that the Association is granted permission to proceed with the work of erecting a monument on Trophy Point.

Very respectfully,

J. C. KELTON,

*Adjutant-General.*

The Superintendent,

U. S. Military Academy,

West Point, N. Y.

The minutes of the next meeting give the report of the sub-committee outlining a method of procedure which governed future action.

West Point, N. Y., March 8, 1890.

Pursuant to the call of the President, the Executive Committee met at 7.30 P. M. to-day, in the Superintendent's quarters.

Present all the members of the Committee, except Surgeon Tilton and Captain Derby.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Surgeon Henry McElderry was elected a member of the Executive Committee in place of Surgeon Tilton, relieved from duty at West Point.

The Committee appointed at the meeting held February 18 being called upon for a report, the following was read by Professor Larned :

Report of the Committee of the Battle Monument Association appointed to prepare a plan of procedure.

Your Committee, after some consideration of the matter intrusted to them, concluded to visit New York and seek the advice of sculptors and architects of established reputation. A consultation with Mr. Augustus St. Gaudens, the leading sculptor of America, confirmed the Committee in its opinion that the conditions governing the erection of this Monument, *i. e.*, the number of individuals commemorated by it, the conspicuous nature of the site, and the limited funds available, require that it should be mainly architectural in its character, and that the sculptural features should be subordinate or accessory. A single figure or group of figures of life size would be, in such a place and for such a purpose, inadequate, unless placed upon a pediment or substructure of considerable dimensions, which would also be necessitated by the commemorative inscriptions. So placed, the statuary would appear insignificant unless of heroic size, in which case the cost would be largely beyond the limit of our resources. An architectural structure, however, of such dimensions as to be dignified, and accord with the surroundings, with sculptural accessories in the round or in relief, and decorative tablets, can be erected within the specified amount.

An examination of the results of many public and general competitions shows that they rarely if ever give satisfaction either to the competitors or

their clients, and that the feeling is so strong against them among architects of high reputation that they generally decline to enter them. This is due largely to the fact that they are forced to bring their labor and reputations into competition with those of inferior men, and to submit to the judgment of incompetent critics. In a private and selected competition properly conducted, these objections can be avoided, to the great saving of time and friction and with a great gain in the standard of result. Your Committee, therefore, conclude it wise to recommend the adoption of the method of private and selected competition, and to choose for such competition, with proper advice, three or four of the architectural firms of the country having the highest artistic reputation.

With these convictions your Committee visited the office of Messrs. Babb, Cook and Willard, the leading member of the firm having been most highly indorsed by Mr. St. Gaudens as perhaps the most talented of our architects, and laid before these gentlemen the commission intrusted to it, with the request that they would advise as to the course most likely to give the most satisfactory results to all concerned. These gentlemen consented to draw up, after sufficient time for consultation, a memorandum embodying the more important features of such a competition, and to forward it to your Committee. This they have done,

and upon this outline as a basis your Committee has prepared the accompanying scheme for your approval.

It, therefore, recommends for adoption the following resolution :

*Resolved.* 1st. That the Monument shall be mainly architectural in character, with such sculptural accessories as shall be deemed fitting and appropriate by the designer.

2d. That it shall afford proper space for the necessary inscriptions commemorative of its purpose.

3d. That it shall be of sufficient height to give dignity to its proportions, and to harmonize with its surroundings ; but that its height shall not be a feature of the design, as in the case of a large column or shaft.

4th. That it be located upon Trophy Point, upon a site to be selected by the Building Committee of this Association, of which the Superintendent of the Military Academy and the successful competitor shall be, for this purpose, members *ex officio*.

5th. That the designer shall be chosen by private selected competition.

6th. That for this purpose four of the architectural firms of this country having high professional reputation shall be invited to compete.

7th. That a Building Committee be appointed consisting of four members of the Executive Committee, which Building Committee shall be authorized to make all necessary arrangements for such competition, to decide upon the merits of the design, and to supervise, with the Superintendent of the Military Academy, its erection, the Superintendent becoming for this purpose, *ex officio*, a member of the Committee, and its Chairman.

8th. That the Building Committee be authorized to draw upon the Treasurer of this Association for all necessary funds, and to audit all the accounts arising from the disbursements connected with the work, and to take any and all steps necessary to its completion.

9th. That, upon the completion of the Monument, the Building Committee — the Superintendent being, *ex officio*, a member thereof — shall arrange for proper dedication exercises and ceremonies.

10th. That, upon the selection of the accepted design, a meeting of the Association shall be called and the drawings exhibited.

11th. That, upon dedication, the Monument shall be presented to the Military Academy of the United States, and shall upon acceptance be turned over to the proper military authorities.

12th. That, upon the completion of these duties, the Building Committee shall turn over to the

authorities of the Military Academy all vouchers and papers relating to its functions and the action of the Battle Monument Association for file with the records of the Military Academy, and shall be discharged from these functions.

13th. That the Superintendent be requested to obtain from the authorities at Washington the necessary names and data for inscription upon the monument.

Peter S. Michie, Prof., U. S. M. A.

Chas. W. Larned, “ “

Edg. W. Bass, “ “

Professor Larned, at the request of the Chairman of the Committee, described the action of the Committee in its visit to New York, and after some explanatory remarks and an informal discussion submitted the following form for an invitation to compete for the erection of the monument :

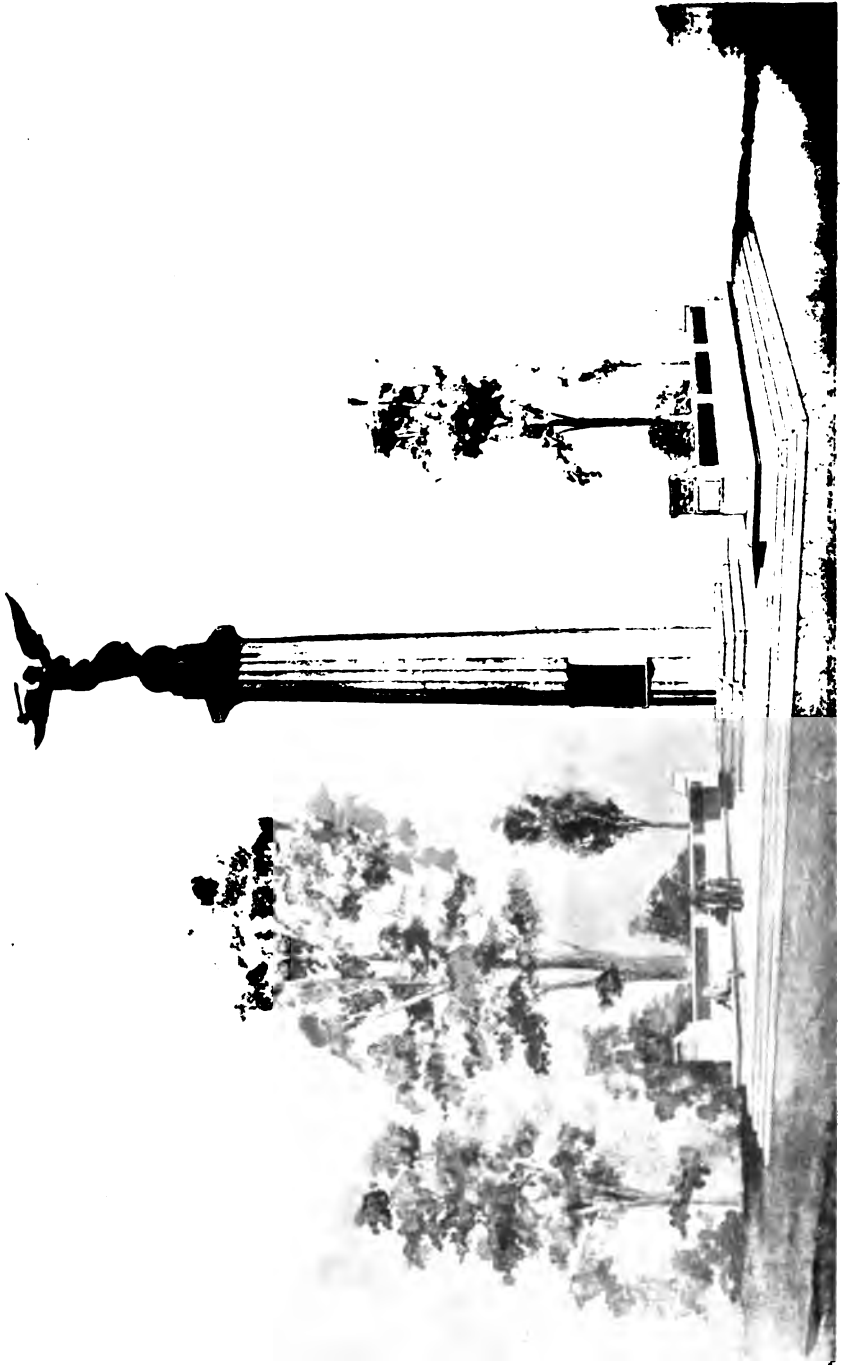
### INVITATION TO COMPETE FOR A MONUMENT TO BE ERECTED AT WEST POINT, N. Y.

#### I.

This Monument is to commemorate the Officers and Soldiers of the Regular Army killed in the War of the Rebellion. It is to be erected upon the land of the Government reservation at West Point, N. Y., the site being that portion of the plain in

OFFICE  
OF THE  
SHERIFF  
OF THE  
COUNTY OF  
SHERBORN  
MASS.





front of Cadet Barracks commonly known as Trophy Point ; the exact spot to be hereafter designated.

## II.

The general character of the design is to be architectural with such sculptural accessories as the taste of the designer may deem fitting and appropriate. It is to be of such proportions as to provide for the display of bronze tablets sufficient in number and dimensions for the inscription of the names of officers and the designation by number and regiment of non-commissioned officers and privates.

The material is to be stone and bronze, the nature of the stone being optional with the designer.

## III.

The funds available for this construction, proper, are \$50,000 in cash. There are, also, at the disposal of the Association fifty (50) bronze cannon which may be employed in any way deemed proper, presented for the purpose by the following Joint Resolution of Congress :

*Joint Resolution (No. 37), approved April 28, 1870.*

*Resolved, &c., &c., &c.,* That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized and directed to deliver to Professor A. E. Church, Treasurer of the Battle Monument Committee, fifty bronze guns captured from the rebels, to be used in the construction of a monument at West Point, New York, in memory of the officers and soldiers of the regular army who fell in the late war, and in the ornamentation of the grounds around said monument.— 16 *Stats. at Large*, 373.

## IV.

You are invited to submit to this Committee of the Battle Monument Association at West Point a design for the above

described monument in competition with those of the following named firms of architects :

on or before September 15th, 1890, under the following conditions :

V.

CONDITIONS.

1st. The design to be shown in the following drawings :

1. A Perspective view in color or mono-tint, at your option, on a sheet not smaller than  $34 \times 48$  inches, in proper relative proportion.

2. A Plan.

3. Elevation of the principal front to scale of 1" to 4' in line.

Should any of the other fronts possess special features of importance, separate elevations in pencil to same scale showing these features should be submitted with principal drawings.

Each drawing is to be marked with a motto or device, and the whole sent in a sealed package, accompanied by a sealed envelope containing name, and marked with device on outside, to the chairman of this Committee, Professor PETER S. MICHIE, U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y. A complete description of the design with explanation of its material and construction should accompany the drawings.

2d. For the purpose of selection only, the Committee will associate with itself three gentlemen — sculptors or architects — to be chosen from a list of names submitted by the competitors themselves, each competitor submitting three, not more than one to be taken from the list of any one firm. These associates for the purpose named shall each have a full vote, and the result of the vote shall be decisive as to the selection or rejection of the designs submitted.

3d. No designs other than those submitted by the firms named in the list above given shall be admitted in this competition, nor shall any designs from any source be considered by the Committee until after the decision in this instance. After the decision the rejected designs will be returned to their respective owners, and no use in any way will be made of them or any of their features unless by arrangement with and consent of the owner.

The accepted design is to become the property of the Association, and the construction of the monument is to be in the hands and under the direction of the successful competitor, who shall be responsible for its proper and satisfactory completion according to the terms of the detailed specifications and drawings accepted.

It shall be the right of the Superintendent of the Military Academy to appoint a competent officer who shall inspect the work during its progress, and who shall have the power, by direction of the Superintendent, to require a conformity in all particulars with the requirements of the specifications. He shall have the right, as above, to stop work at any stage of progress should he discover any failure on the part of contractors to fulfil such requirements, until the architect can enforce them. His function shall not be construed to interfere in any way with the freedom of action of the architect, or of any person deputed by him to represent him as supervisor or clerk of the work.

The sum of two hundred and fifty dollars (\$250.00) will be paid to each competitor as a compensation for time and labor in the preparation of the designs submitted in competition, except that the successful competitor shall receive the usual compensation of 5 per cent. upon the total cost of the monument, which sum shall include cost of all drawings prepared by him.

Should the nature of the design involve special sculptural features requiring separate and original designing by the architects, special arrangements for compensation will be made.

Sculptural designs not furnished by architect must be contracted for by him, and paid out of the fund for general cost of monument as part of the regular expenses.

4th. The design must be carefully calculated to come within the limits of the amount available for construction, as the cost of the monument *can in no case exceed* fifty thousand dollars, exclusive of the value of the bronze guns. To this end an estimate of cost should accompany each design, and upon acceptance a detailed estimate of cost must be submitted to this Committee. Should any excess result in this detailed estimate, or in the bids for construction, the design must be so modified as to come within the required limits.

5th. The Committee reserve the right to reject all designs under the conditions of payment and return, as specified above.

6th. For the purpose of definitely locating the site only, the Superintendent of the Military Academy and the successful competitor shall become *ex-officio* members of the Building Committee, and for the purpose of superintending the construction after selection, and the final arrangements for dedication, the Superintendent of the Military Academy becomes a member of the Committee *ex officio*, and its Chairman.

## VI.

The Committee herein referred to consists of the following named officers of the Military Academy :

Professor Peter S. Michie, *Chairman*.

Professor Charles W. Larned.

Professor Edgar W. Bass, *Treas. Battle Mon. Ass.*

Professor James Mercur.

They are appointed by authority of the Executive Committee of the Battle Monument Association.

This Association has invested the Executive Committee with full powers for the expenditure of the funds herein de-





scribed, and for the determination of all matters pertaining to the erection of this monument. It has delegated to this Committee authority for action in the premises as above described, and all communications relative to the matter in hand will be addressed to it through its Chairman, Professor Peter S. Michie.

An informal discussion took place, after which the report of the Committee was accepted, and the Committee discharged from further action.

The sections were discussed and considered in detail. All were adopted as submitted, except No. 3, which was amended to mean that the principal view should be "as seen from the plain."

The following resolution was adopted:

*Resolved.* That the Superintendent be requested to name a committee of four to take charge of the building of the Monument, and that after the Committee is appointed and vacancies occur, the other members of the Committee be authorized to fill said vacancies.

In pursuance of this resolution, the following were appointed members of the Committee: Professor Michie, Professor Larned, Professor Bass and Professor Mercur.

It was moved and carried that the Committee prepare and send a circular letter to competitors.

The following resolution was adopted:



That the Building Committee can change the specifications as it thinks proper, keeping the general idea of the Monument in view at all times.

\* \* \* \* \*

After careful investigation and consultation the following named firms of architects were selected for the competition and a circular letter inclosing a printed copy of the terms of competition was addressed to them by the Secretary of the Building Committee: Babb, Cook & Willard, New York City; Carrere & Hastings, New York City; McKim, Mead & White, New York City; and R. W. Emerson, Boston, Mass. The circular letter contained the following paragraphs:

The history of the action of which this proposed competition is the outcome is briefly as follows :

During the War of the Rebellion certain officers of the regular army stationed at West Point conceived the idea of commemorating their brother officers of the regular army killed in that struggle by a monument erected there, and to that end formed an association known as the Battle Monument Association, with headquarters at the Military Academy. Letters were sent out to all officers of the regular army inviting contributions in proportion to the rate of pay received. The fund resulting was placed in the custody of the Treasurer of the Association, invested in government bonds, and has increased through accrued interest to its present size. Congress was petitioned to further the project by appropriating a certain number of bronze cannon, and acceded by placing at the disposal of the Association fifty bronze guns captured from the





rebels. It was proposed to make the monument commemorative as well of the non-commissioned officers and privates, which proposition was adopted with the proviso that the description should be by number and regiment only. The Executive Committee of the above described Association, in which was invested plenary power both to act and to expend the funds accrued, in turn has transferred its authority to a Building Committee from which this circular emanates, and which purposes to push the project to completion. This monument, therefore, is distinctly commemorative of the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of the regular army of the United States killed, or who died of wounds received in action, during the War of the Rebellion.

In regard to the bronze guns available for use in the work, the committee desires it to be understood that they are at the disposition of the architect *en masse*, to be used to defray the cost in a finished state of all bronze decorations used upon the monument. In other words, the committee conceives it to be a legitimate use of this material to employ it not only as material, but to defray the cost of its own working and designing. Should, however, the cost of working exceed the value of the guns, the excess will be paid from the general fund. It will follow therefore that the bronze decorations should be a considerable feature of the design in order that all of the guns shall be available for use. As these guns are in themselves commemorative and historic, the committee suggests that a certain number of them — say ten or more — be retained intact for direct decoration in the monument, or as accessories on the plinth and stylobate, or in the grounds in the immediate neighborhood.

The invitation to compete was identical with the form adopted as given above, and, after formal acceptance on the part of the firms addressed, their

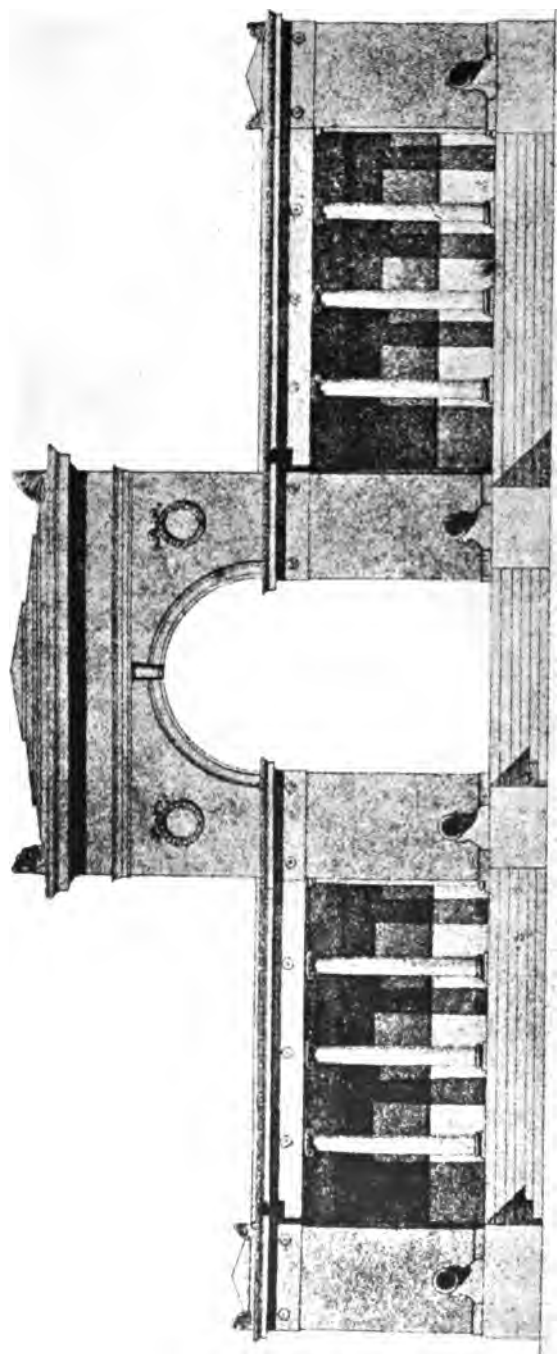
members were invited to visit West Point as the guests of the Building Committee to inspect the site, and an exact location was determined on by a general vote of the Committee and the competitors. As the date of competition matured, a selection of associates was made by the Building Committee from the list of candidates nominated by the competitors. These associates became, for the purpose of choice, members of the Committee with a full vote, and the action of this jury was final. The names of these gentlemen, who at once most courteously consented to serve, are R. M. Hunt, President American Institute of Architects; Augustus St. Gaudens; Arthur Rotch.

On the date of competition they were invited, as guests of the Building Committee, to visit West Point, where the jury proceeded to examine the drawings. After a long and careful study, a final vote resulted in the selection of the design marked "Monolith"—the motto of the firm of McKim, Mead & White. The results of the competition were very gratifying, and the merits of all the designs so conspicuous as to render final decision a matter of nice discrimination based upon many considerations.

Messrs. McKim, Mead & White made the following statement regarding their design:

In preparing the design, we have most carefully considered the object of the monument and the site which it is to occupy.





We believe the monument should be first and foremost a martial one, distinctive in its character and impressive in its design. The beauty of its site and the surroundings seems to us to preclude any bulky or massive treatment, and to suggest rather a treatment where the impression should be produced by height supported by a base which should not interfere with graceful and artistic treatment. For this reason we have adopted as the feature of our design a single monolithic shaft treated in the shape of a memorial column, or column of victory. This form seems to us to be more distinctively martial than any other, and in this form we believe it is possible to obtain impressiveness and dignity without a sacrifice of grace, at the same time preserving a distinctively architectural and monumental character. We lay great stress upon these two points, viz.: the necessity of giving the monument a martial character, and the relation of the monument to its site. In our design we have had these two points continually in mind, with results which you must judge. The shaft is a monolith of polished granite forty-six feet high and five feet six inches in diameter. To the best of our belief, it would be the largest polished shaft in the world. It is proposed to surmount it with a figure of Victory, and surround it by eagles — a distinct mark of its national character. The shaft rests upon a circular base, surrounded by flights of steps, giving the greatest breadth and dignity possible to the base. The materials are the most enduring — granite and bronze.

We have received an estimate from the most reliable firm known to us upon this monument which comes within the amount available. We submit with this statement a memorandum specification and copy of this bid.

Very respectfully,

“MONOLITH.”



**MEMORANDUM OF ESTIMATED COST OF  
PROPOSED BATTLE MONUMENT.**

Messrs. Norcross Bros.' estimate for granite work,	\$41,000.00
Our estimate for figure, . . . . .	5,000.00
Our estimate for eagles, . . . . .	4,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$50,000.00
Value of bronze cannon to cover architects' fees	
and contingencies . . . . .	5,000.00

The designs of the other competing firms are shown in the half-tone prints in this report.

The contract for the erection of the monument was let to Messrs. Norcross Bros., of New York City, and the sculptor for the figure of Fame surmounting the shaft, selected by Messrs. McKim, Mead & White and approved by the Building Committee, was Mr. Frederick MacMonnies. The architects desired to make some modifications in the design, and were permitted to do so, the most notable change from the accepted design being the omission of the eagles surrounding the shaft. Owing to various delays incident to changes and modifications of details, the procuring and correction of the lists of names of officers and men, and their casting in bronze tablets, the work progressed somewhat slowly. Instead of the site dedicated by General McClellan in 1864, a new site contiguous to it was selected by the architect and Building

Committee to the east of Trophy Point, and about midway between it and the hotel.

This site is a very conspicuous one from the river, and this consideration largely determined its selection.

The quarrying, transportation and erection of so large a mass as the monolithic shaft—probably the largest polished monolith in the world—are matters of considerable difficulty, requiring very great caution and considerable engineering skill; and the details of the operations involved are fully described in a separate section.

By the spring of 1894, the shaft was ready to receive the figure of Fame, and accordingly it was placed in position facing toward the Library Building. It was hoped that the monument would be completed and in readiness for dedication by October of this year, and partial preparations for the dedication ceremonies were made. In the meanwhile formal criticism of the figure of Fame, involving its replacement, having been made by a member of the Committee and acquiesced in by the architect, it was decided that the figure must be replaced. Ultimately the architect offered to assume the entire expense of this change, and a new figure was undertaken at once by Mr. MacMonnies. As a necessary consequence, the dedication was postponed and May 31, 1895, selected for the event. Before that time it became evident

that completion could not be hoped for until later, and the matter was left for future decision. Great difficulty was experienced in securing correctness in the casting of the bronze tablets, and many alterations were demanded before their completion and location on the monument. The lists of names had been carefully prepared in the office of the Adjutant-General of the Army, and afterwards were examined critically by both the Chairman of the Committee and the Treasurer. The lists and tablets were repeatedly checked after casting, and everything done to insure accuracy in the record.

Early in May, 1896, the new figure was put in place, but various modifications in the details of the monument and the location of the bronzes rendered it impossible to dedicate in June, as the Committee had hoped to do. It was not until March, 1897, that definite steps were taken to arrange for the final ceremonies and the date fixed for May 31st. It was decided to make the event memorable, and, after careful consultation, a list of those to whom invitations were to be extended was prepared. This list is as follows:

The President of the United States ;  
The Vice-President of the United States ;  
Members of the Cabinet of the President of the United States ;  
The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court ;  
The Speaker of the House of Representatives ;  
The General of the Army and all officers of the Regular Army ;  
Graduates of the United States Military Academy ;  
Architects, Sculptor and Competing Architects ;

Members of the Selection Committee ;  
Veterans of the Regular Army who served in the War of the  
Rebellion ;  
Families of Soldiers commemorated by Monument ;  
The Commander of the Loyal Legion ;  
The Commander of the Grand Army ;  
The Superintendent and Officers of the Naval Academy ;  
Heads of Bureaus of the Naval Department.

The invitation was the subject of much careful consideration, and was printed from special type originally cast in Philadelphia in the 18th century. It consisted of four leaves on heavy rough paper with uncut edges, tinted pale buff. On the first or cover page was an artotype of the figure of Fame; on the 3d page the invitation in black and red ink; on the 5th an artotype of the monument; on the 7th the names of the Building Committee and Architects; on the 8th or rear cover was printed the order of the exercises. A special card entitling the holder to a seat was sent with each invitation, the assignment being made upon presentation of this card at the Auditorium.

The wording of the invitation was as follows, the letters in italics being in red ink :

*1st page.*

The Dedication Ceremonies of the  
Battle Monument at West Point,

[Figure of Fame.]

The thirty-first day of May,  
MD CCC XC VII.

*3d page.*

THE honor of your presence is requested at West Point, New York, on Monday, May the thirty-first, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, at half after eleven o'clock, at the dedication of the BATTLE MONUMENT erected in memory of the Officers and Men of the *Regular Army of the United States* who fell in battle during the *War of the Rebellion* by their surviving comrades.

In behalf of the *Building Committee*,  
Charles W. Larned, *Professor*  
*United States Military Academy*,  
Secretary.

THE favor of an early reply is earnestly requested.

*7th page.*

*The Building Committee.*  
Colonel Oswald H. Ernst, *Corps*  
*of Engineers, United States Army*,  
*Superintendent of the United States*  
*Military Academy*, Chairman, *ex*  
*officio.*  
Professor Peter S. Michie, *United*

*States Military Academy, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel United States Army.*

Professor Charles W. Larned, *United States Military Academy, Secretary.*

Professor Edgar W. Bass, *United States Military Academy, Treasurer.*

Colonel John M. Wilson, *Corps of Engineers, United States Army, Superintendent of the Military Academy, Chairman Ex-officio from 1890 to 1893.*

Professor James Mercur, *United States Military Academy, from 1890 to 1896, deceased.*

Professor Albert E. Church, *United States Military Academy, Treasurer from 1864 to 1878, deceased.*

Professor George L. Andrews, *United States Military Academy, from 1878 to 1890, resigned.*

*McKim, Mead and White, Architects, Frederick W. MacMonnies, Sculptor.*

*8th page.*

*The Order of the Exercises.*

*Music by the Band of the Military Academy.*

*A* Prayer by Reverend Herbert Shipman,

*Chaplain of the Military Academy.*

Presentation to the *United States Army* by Brigadier-General John M. Wilson, *Chief of Engineers, United States Army.*

Acceptance by Lieutenant-General John M. Schofield, *Retired*, and Presentation to the *General Government.*

Acceptance by the *President of the United States.*

The National Salute.

The Star Spangled Banner by the *Band of the Military Academy.*

Oration by the Honorable David J. Brewer, Associate Justice of the *Supreme Court of the United States.*

Handel's Largo by the *Band of the Military Academy.*

Benediction by Reverend Herbert Shipman, *Chaplain of the Military Academy.*







**DEDICATION CEREMONIES**  
**AT**  
**WEST POINT**



## DEDICATION CEREMONIES AT WEST POINT.

**T**HE morning of the dedication opened wet and threatening, with heavy cloud mists and showers. By ten o'clock, however, the sun broke through the clouds with a superb effect of light and shade, and the ceremonies took place without interruption, although the threatening weather kept away a large number of those who would otherwise have attended. The President of the United States had delegated his function in the ceremony to the Secretary of War, who, together with Lieutenant-General J. M. Schofield, formerly Commanding the Army; Brigadier-General J. M. Wilson, Chief of Engineers; and Justice D. J. Brewer, of the Supreme Court of the United States, had arrived on the previous day. The Corps of Cadets were marched under arms to the Auditorium and occupied seats

in rear. The members of the distinguished party who were to take part in the ceremonies were escorted in carriages by the Superintendent and members of the Academic Board to the rostrum, which was occupied also by others of conspicuous rank or service.

The circular grand stand, designed by the architect to accommodate over a thousand spectators, faced a raised rostrum, both covered by awnings of red and white striped canvas decorated with flags and trophies, the whole forming a very brilliant and beautiful mass of color. The ceremonies opened with prayer by the Chaplain of the Military Academy and the regular order of the programme was followed without change other than that of the substitution by the President of the United States, who was unable to be present, of the Secretary of War as his representative.

## OPENING PRAYERS.

### I. The Lord's Prayer.

II. God of heaven and earth, who leddest our fathers forth, making them go from one kingdom to another people ; we yield Thee hearty thanks for all that Thou didst for them and art doing for the land to which they came. We remember that their communion was to eat their bread in exile, their sacrament to shed their blood for others. And we give Thee thanks for them. In particular, we remember here and now those of a later day who spared not their lives that our land might be one ; patriots of the newer time ; prophets and martyrs of our country's unity and peace. And for them we give Thee thanks. And we pray that we may follow their good examples and bequeath to those that come after a nation worthy of its founders, and preservers, a nation fitted and glad to do Thy will, a nation subject alone to Thee and to Thy Christ. May the memory of those who offered up their lives for principle, for unity in which alone peace could be, lift and draw the coming generations upward and forward to see and seek that true and perfect peace which Thou willest for all the sons of men. May we feel and heed the silent yet solemn protest, rising from the graves of those who died for their country's honor and integrity, against all that is untrue, unworthy of the high and holy destiny we believe Thou hast set before this nation.

May we, like them, placing before the love of self, the love of others ; before the love of earthly gain and life itself, the love of truth and righteousness ; bring nearer that day, for which Thy Son's last earthly prayer went up, when all Thy children shall be one in love. We ask this in Thy Name, O Heavenly Father ; in Thine, O blessed Son, who art the Prince of Peace ; in Thine, O Holy Spirit, who guidest the hearts and minds of men in the way of light and truth ; in thine, O One Eternal God, to whom be dominion, power and glory, now and forever. Amen.









## ADDRESS OF GENERAL WILSON.

**M**R. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen :  
That hero, statesman, and martyr, Abraham Lincoln, in his grand inaugural, expressed the exquisite sentiment that, "The mystic chords of memory, stretching from every battle-field and patriot's grave to every living heart and hearthstone all over this broad land, will yet swell the chorus of the Union, when touched, as they surely will be, by the better angels of our nature."

May I not borrow this glowing language to-day and say that the mystic chords of memory, stretching from the Maine mosaic block of the Union to the coral reefs of Florida, from the orange groves of Louisiana to the ice palaces of Minnesota, from the vine-clad hills of Southern California to the majestic forests of Puget Sound, are joined in one grand electric circuit within which, at every hearthstone from which a soldier departed to fill a patriot's grave, hearts are throbbing and pulses tingling at the thought that to-day, upon this historic spot, will be dedicated a monument erected in memory of the heroes of the regular army who gave up their lives in the defense of the honor of the nation and the perpetuity of the Union.

More than a third of a century ago, a few noble and gallant officers, who had been sent to duty at this post, some of whom were slowly recovering from wounds received in action, and others who were convalescing from the fearful fevers contracted in the Chickahominy swamps, conceived the idea of erecting, at West Point, a monument to the memory of the officers and enlisted men of the regular army who had fallen in the terrible conflict then in progress, and to others who might give up their lives in the cause of the nation.

At the suggestion of that splendid soldier, that courteous and accomplished gentleman, that much loved comrade, Col. Henry C. Hasbrouck, of the 4th Artillery, then a young lieutenant of artillery, a meeting of the officers was called, an Executive Committee constituted, and circulars sent to the commanding generals of the army and to others, outlining the object in view and soliciting coöperation.

The replies surpassed the most ardent anticipations, and the committee, realizing that it could act in the name of the army, prepared and distributed to their comrades in the field and elsewhere circulars inviting subscriptions.

The beloved and lamented Professor A. E. Church was appointed treasurer, and during the year 1864 over \$14,000 was received, the grand total eventually reaching, by 1871, the sum of \$14,856.54, after which no further subscriptions were received.

This amount was subscribed by 670 officers, 790 enlisted men and civilian employees representing all branches of the regular service and the civil employees of the Quartermaster's Department at New Orleans.

Among the subscribers were Generals Grant, Sheridan, Meade, Thomas, Buell, Foster, Franklin, French, Gillmore, Heintzelman, Hitchcock, Hooker, Howard, Keyes, McCook, McDowell, Parke, Pope, Reynolds, Rosecrans, Sedgwick, Slocum, Steele, Sykes, Warren, Webb, and Wright.

A site was selected and dedicated for the monument on June 15, 1864, the oration having been delivered by that distinguished soldier, the late Major-Gen. Geo. B. McClellan.

For some reason not fully understood by us, the matter languished, the actual construction of the monument was postponed, and the meetings of the Executive Committee became exceedingly rare, only four or five having been recorded between October, 1864, and January, 1890.

In the meantime the grand old treasurer had not buried the talent committed to his charge, but by skilful management the fund had been so invested that upon his death in 1878 it had been increased to about \$32,000.

Professor Church was succeeded by Professor Geo. L. Andrews, of the U. S. Military Academy, a distinguished officer of the army during the war, who was equally successful in his stewardship; and when he resigned his treasurership early in 1890, he transferred to his successor, our beloved friend Col. E. W. Bass, the eminent professor of mathematics, bonds whose market value at the time was over \$60,000.

Early in the year 1890 the subject was again brought forward, and the officers then at the Military Academy, some of whom had not yet seen the light of day when the great conflict was initiated, took up the matter with such enthusiasm that it was finally consummated, and the result is before you.

In addition to the available funds, fifty bronze cannon captured during the war were presented by the War Department, some of which have been placed around the monument, and others used to provide for bronze tablets and ornaments.

A new Executive Committee, consisting of several of the eminent professors of the Academy, was constituted, and this committee, after consultation with distinguished artists, sculptors, and architects in New York, in order to obtain the highest order of art, decided to invite designs from four firms of exalted reputation.

The parties invited, and who promptly and courteously accepted the invitation, were :

Messrs. McKim, Mead and White,  
Messrs. Babb, Cook and Willard,  
Messrs. Carrère and Hastings, and  
Mr. W. R. Emerson.

The results exceeded the highest anticipations of the committee, and the superb designs presented reflected the greatest credit upon the distinguished gentlemen who had competed for the prize.

The Executive Committee, still anxious to make no mistake and to do no injustice, called to its aid, in selecting the design to be accepted, Messrs. Richard M. Hunt, Augustus St. Gaudens, and Arthur Roache, men whose reputations in their profession were second to none others in our broad land.

After most critical examination, and upon the advice of these eminent experts, the design of Messrs. McKim, Mead and White was adopted, the modeling of the figure of Fame which crowns the shaft being intrusted to Mr. Frederick MacMonnies, and the construction of the monument to the Messrs. Norcross Brothers, of Worcester, Mass.

The marvelous creation of these artists, with its exquisite lines, its symmetry and beauty, is before you, and no words that I can utter can do it justice.

It bears upon it the names of 188 officers and 2042 enlisted men ; and, through the courtesy of the War Department at Washington, it is believed that the name of every officer and of every enlisted man of the regular army who was killed in action or died of wounds received in action during the great war of 1861-65 is placed in enduring bronze, so that the youths of our land, who are here serving their squirehood in their country's services, may have before them, as an everlasting example, a list of heroes who laid down their lives in the cause of the nation.

Every arm of the service, and every regiment in the service, save one which was not in the field but kept on other important duty during the war, is represented by the names of some of its heroes upon the monument.

Lieutenant-General Schofield, it is meet and right that to-day, through you, one of its most distinguished heroes, this monument should be transferred to the Army of the United States.

To you, our former and beloved commander—to you, the ideal soldier, the heroic commander of many a well-fought and victorious field, the soldier *sans peur et sans reproche*, alike at home in the din of battle or the councils of the nation, whose brilliant stars were won in a baptism of fire,—it is my duty, my pleasure, and my pride, in the name of the Building Committee, to transfer this wonderful work of the genius of man.

The polished granite sphere which surmounts the beautiful shaft is symbolic of the well-rounded lives of the heroes who have been called before the Great White Throne, and I believe that he who lays down his life in the defense of his country's honor is received by the King of kings with those joyous words: "Well done, thou good and faithful servant: thou hast been faithful over a few things, I will make thee ruler over many things: enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

Capping the whole of this grand work is MacMonnies' ideal creation of Fame; and while we admire its wondrous beauty, as it holds forth the chaplet of victory for these heroes, there come to our mind those glowing words of O'Hara:

"On Fame's eternal camping-ground  
Their silent tents are spread,  
And Glory guards with solemn round  
The bivouac of the dead."



## ADDRESS OF GENERAL SCHOFIELD.

**T**HE purest patriotism is that which inspires the simple soldier, who, of his own choice, offers his services and his life to execute the orders of the Commander-in-Chief. He looks to the head of the nation alone for the national will. The President's policy is his policy, the President's orders his only rule of action. He eliminates self absolutely from his motives, and learns to be content with hunger, privation, hardship, wounds, and death in the effort to execute the orders of the Commander-in-Chief. He is not only willing to die for his country, but he accepts without question or doubt the choice made by his countrymen of the leader whose orders he is to obey and whose policy he is to accept as the will of the nation. This is the purest example of patriotic devotion of which man is capable, and that which the true soldier most highly honors.

It is the just and proud boast of the armies of the United States that this has always been their standard of patriotic duty, and in this the difference between the regular and volunteer exists only in name. The one, no less than the other, is a volunteer soldier, and the other, hardly less than the first,



soon becomes, under the discipline of war, a regular soldier. The sublimest fact in American history is the perfect discipline, patient endurance, undoubting confidence of final triumph even in the midst of temporary defeat, and heroic valor shown by our soldiers during four years of war. They knew little and cared less about the dissensions among politicians over questions of public policy, or the troubles of financiers over the state of the treasury. They fought bravely on as they were led, with no thought but the triumph of the Union cause as the end of their soldierly duty.

In all this soldierly devotion there was little room for difference of rank. Only a very few of the highest commanders were at liberty to indulge in other thoughts. With such few exceptions, soldiers of all grades, from the private in the ranks to the general in command of a division or army corps, were governed by the same devotion, obedience, faith, and courage.

These are the patriotic qualities which soldiers honor in their comrades, and especially in those who have given their lives in the country's service. As the States of the Union, and the regiments which they sent to the field, and the various corps of the great Union army have erected fitting monuments in honor of their heroic dead, so the little body of regulars contributed during the war a generous fund for the purpose of erecting here, on this historic spot, a monument to their fallen comrades. That work was delayed, if my memory is not at fault, in order that the increase due to judicious investment might in no very long time enable the trustees to erect a monument much more appropriate to the purpose and the place than could at first have been done.

The wisdom and fidelity with which this sacred trust has been discharged is fully attested by the beautiful and noble work of art now presented to us. In the name of the army, I thank all who have taken part in this noble work for the fidelity with which they have discharged the trust reposed in them.

And in behalf of the army I accept from the Building Committee this Battle Monument, as a worthy token of our respect and reverence for the memories of our comrades who gave their lives to preserve the national Union.

Let every young soldier who shall here follow in the footsteps of these heroes be inspired, as he looks upon this monument, by a noble ambition to so master the art of war that he shall neither live nor die in vain, and so fit himself for his patriotic duty that in his life, as in his death, he shall be an honor to his country.

To you, Mr. Secretary, comrade in battle of the brave men whose names are engraved hereon, I now present this monument, in memory of our fallen heroes, and place it, through you, in the custody of the National Government. Let it and the ground on which it stands be held sacred forever.





## ADDRESS OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

**G**ENERAL SCHOFIELD: By command of the President, in whose name I appear to-day, I accept for the Government of the United States this beautiful monument erected to her honored dead. It will stand a lasting memento to those men who gave their lives to save this nation from destruction when the question of its existence was given over to the arbitrament of arms. This is the fittest spot in the land for its abiding-place. Here is the soldier school of the republic, famed for the classic beauty of its surroundings, and sanctified by its association with the names of men whose genius and valor in defense of the government which educated them to the profession of arms, and whose loyalty to the flag which here in their early manhood they were taught to love, have brought imperishable renown to the country of their devotion. This, too, is the fittest day of all the year for its unveiling and dedication, for it is the day set apart by the people and by the law for popular tribute to those who on land and sea offered their lives a willing sacrifice upon the altar of loyalty and liberty. It is pleasant to remember, as we gaze for the first time upon this graceful shaft, that every Union soldier's grave within reach of

our people has been strewn by loving hands with beautiful flowers, and it is sweet to fancy that the graves unmarked and unknown, scattered throughout the land wherever soldiers fought and died, are not left unadorned by the kindly hand of nature.

It will be ever gladly borne in mind that this monument does not simply commemorate the names and fame of those who wore the insignia of rank. It rescues and brings out into the light, to share in that way the fame of their commanders, names little known nor much remembered, save in the small circle of home and loved ones. It was quite characteristic of the chivalrous men who planned this memorial to take thought of the humble, but equally devoted and daring, men who followed where they led, and who equally with them, without the spur of ambition or the hope of fame, gave their lives in the line of duty. Had they forgotten, which they could not, the rank and file, without whose discipline, fidelity and bravery there is no fame for a commander, they would have been less the ideal soldiers that they were and less worthy of remembrance, for the true soldier and officer never forgets what he owes to the men he commands.

It is altogether well and worthy that these names of enlisted men are borne upon this monument in one grand muster roll with those of their commanders. Could this shaft, now towering above us, have been builded as high as the deeds of the men in whose memory it is erected deserve, its capstone, indeed, would be lost beyond the skies.

In the history of all nations that which has made them great in prosperity and in strength has been achieved in war, and the brightest of its pages are illumined by the deeds of knightly men in the field. It can truthfully be said that greater disaster can come to a nation than war, for life without honor is not worth the living, and the short span that is given to man, even at its greatest length, is nothing as compared to the sustaining of the dignity and strength of the nation and the keeping alive that patriotism which is so essential to its existence.

Many men have seen war in its terrible aspect, but to none is it given to describe it. War should be but for defense, else Providence were seemingly but the plaything for men's passions. Even to-day the greatest nations of the earth must see its horrors in both hemispheres, regretful that such struggles must come, hopeful that from the conflict may spring a lasting peace. From all people has come the reverence of the most heroic deed that can be performed by mortal man — death in the defense of country, home and faith. Greater far than the glory which crowns the victor, more sublime than tongue can picture him, lies in the dust at the feet of armies, the soldier who served without hope of reward or glory, and fell to be buried and named "Unknown."

Now a word to you young men gathered here to-day, whose profession is war. The spotless integrity of the men who have graduated at this great academy in their official and daily lives is a guide for you, and wherever you may be called, whether in time of peace or armed conflict, remember that you are marked men — the successors of those whose names must live immortal when succeeding generations shall have passed away. Should I name these men the pulse would quicken, and the glory of the old flag they defended would brighten in your thoughts, but you have their example for your beacon light. Go forward then, in life, young men, knowing that you have the prayers and hopes of seventy millions of people with you, and remember that over you floats the proudest flag in the world, that which symbolizes freedom, civilization, Christianity. That flag, glorious in its purity, has never been unfurled in front of any foe but to prevail, nor will it in the time that is to come. That flag shall guard the life of every American in every land and at whatever cost.

Guard well then your heritage, and keep ever before you the thought that patriotism is the highest impulse in the world, that the good that men do always lives, and he who is never

swerved by temptation, but stands for the right, wears the crown of American manhood.

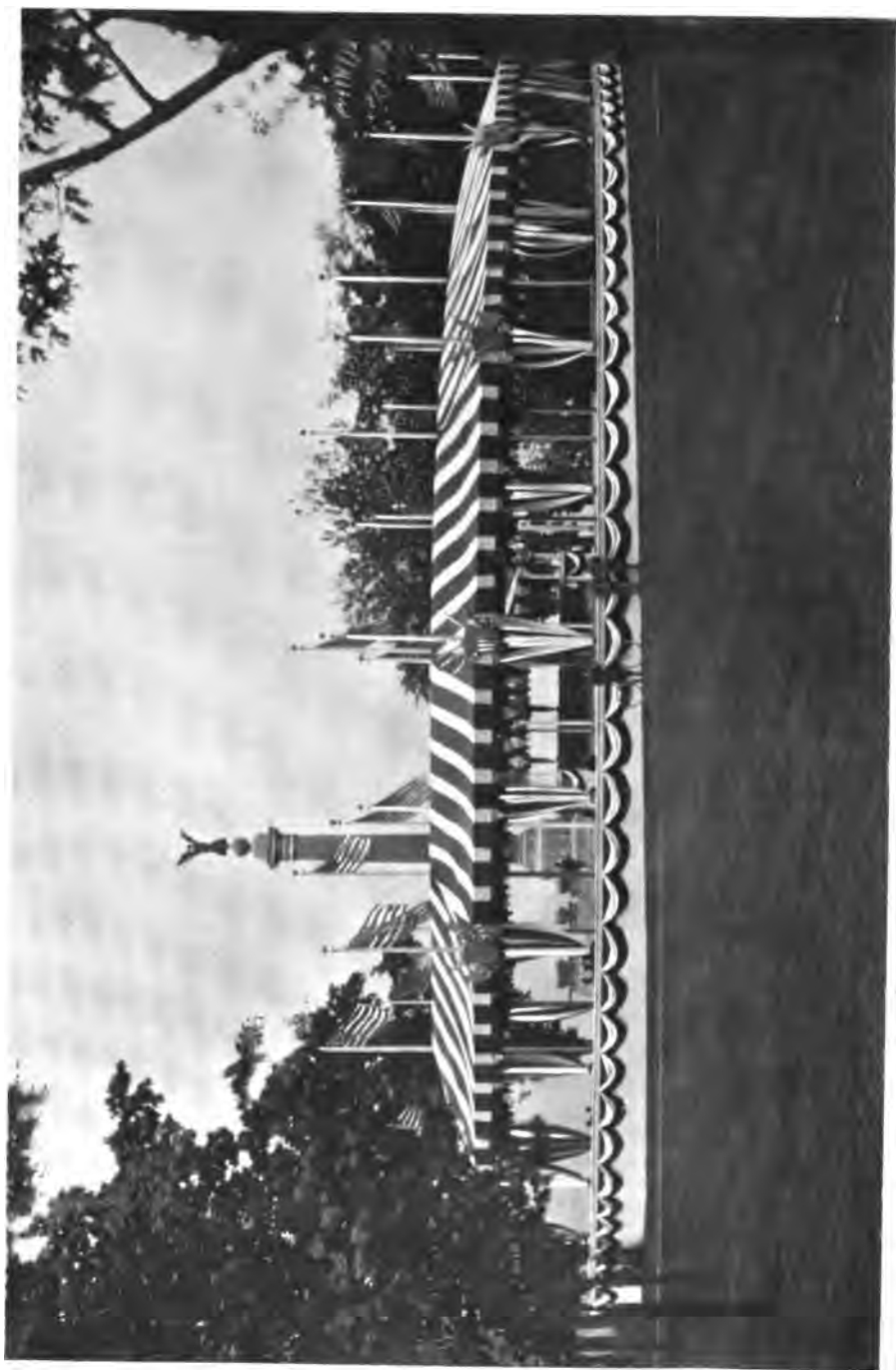
It is the fond hope of the best minds of every land that the time may come—and that in the near future—when armed force in the field shall no longer be required, when all differences between nations shall be settled by the benign influences of man's best judgment, and that arbitration shall be substituted for artillery, musketry and the saber. But while man is mortal perhaps the hope that this consummation so devoutly wished may become the rule of the world, cannot be realized, and it is therefore incumbent upon every prudent people to at all times be prepared for any emergency, so that if war should come they would be in readiness.

May we then hope, the soldier equally with the civilian, that the day will come when with one accord the great nations of the earth shall say : " Let the bugler sound the truce of God to the world forever." God speed the coming of that day ! In no human heart will that prayer be stronger than in the heart of the true soldier. Remember that " peace hath her victories no less renowned than war," and that the country has use for chivalrous soldiers in peace as well as war.









## ADDRESS OF JUSTICE BREWER.

**I**T is one of the paradoxes of life that that which to eye and touch seems solid and enduring will assuredly crumble and disappear, while that which the eye and touch cannot reach is alone immortal. There is no work of man wrought on canvas, in marble or bronze, lifted in column or cathedral, but soon or late yields up its form and beauty as time's unceasing pendulum is swung by Him with whom a thousand years are as one day, and one day as a thousand years. While on the other hand those viewless, intangible things, born of the brain and soul, lofty thoughts and heroic purposes, live on and on with all the dewy freshness of unfading youth. "The beings of the mind are not of clay; essentially immortal."

Phidias and Praxiteles chiseled their dreams of beauty into the solid marble, singing as they wrought,

"For art can grant what love denies,  
And fix the fugitive;"

only broken statues and wretched fragments remain to tell of their forgotten dreams. But the marvelous philosophy of

Plato, the lofty thought of Socrates, the logic of Aristotle, and the epic grandeur of Homer, are as young and inspiring to-day as when first syllabled beneath the groves of the Academy, or chanted through the hamlets of Greece. Nineteen centuries ago the temple of Jerusalem, forty and six years in building, crowned the summit of Mount Moriah as the great achievement of Jewish art, the pride and wonder of the nation. Its ruins are scarcely discoverable, while the loving words of the humble Galilean, spoken beneath the shadow of its glory, are the ever-living comfort and solace of unnumbered millions. The massive Pyramids still stand, and the huge Sphinx still tosses in the face the unsolved riddle of its being, but the broken angles and loosened stones of the former and the battered face of the latter attest their subjection to the crumbling touch of time. Indeed, this whole earth is one mighty sepulcher within which are entombed in hopeless confusion all the beauty and splendor that past generations were able to put into forms of matter, while the only things that preserve the freshness of youth and pass on from age to age with all the vigor and bloom of immortality, are those intangible and viewless things, ideas, feelings — the children of the human soul.

Is the work of the painter, the sculptor and the architect then in vain? Is it idle to paint forms of beauty on the canvas, to chisel them in marble or bronze? Is it a waste of time and labor to lift the columned glory or to put the symmetry and grace of architecture into capitol and cathedral? Is it wrong or foolish to challenge the inexorable law of material decay, to place before the eye the visible beauty which we know must one day disappear? Not so; certainly not, if that thing of matter both carries with it the sweet influences of beauty, and also is eloquent of ideas and purposes which are an inspiration to humanity and will continue so to be long after that which represents them has passed away. While it endures, it incarnates the thought. It is the visible expression

of the idea which is itself immortal. And so, as long as it endures, it carries a message to every human soul, and as a carrier of such message deserves the time and labor and money put into it.

We stand to-day in the presence of a stately column, erected by the soldiers and officers of the regular army of the United States, to commemorate the heroism and sacrifice of those of their number who during the civil war gave their lives for their country and in order that "liberty and union might remain now and forever one and inseparable." We are here not simply to speak our praises of its beauty, but more to bow in reverence before the ideas and the ideals which have found material expression in that beauty, and which we believe will be the inspiration not only of this great land but of humanity the world over, long after the column shall have fallen and crumbled into dust. We come, not so much to eulogize it as a work of art, but rather to attest the great fact that brought it into being, and to take a solemn oath in the presence of high heaven that that fact shall never pass from the remembrance of man.

And now what are the ideas and ideals which this column expresses? What are the lessons which, as it stands in solitary grandeur beside the flowing waters of this majestic stream, it teaches to us, and will teach to those who come after us? What is it that this witness, eloquent though mute, says to us, and will say to the generations yet to come? Of the many voices which it bears I have only time to notice two. I know it speaks of heroic achievements. I know it voices the glorious and immortal thought, *dulce et decorum est pro patria mori*. I know it is eloquent with the suffering and self-denial and sacrifice which the great war developed and ennobled. But beyond all that, it bears two voices, which I fain would catch in the words of my talk, and speak to every citizen of the United States.

And first it voices the immeasurable value of law and peace.

It says to us that they whose names are written on its face gave up their lives not merely for military glory, but also that war should cease, and peace with all its blessings prevail; that every citizen might find the doors of the court-house open for the punishment of wrong and the enforcement of right; that the humblest might stand side by side with the highest, placing in the ballot-box his equal vote in the settlement of all questions of public policy. They died that a government created by all should not be destroyed by a part, and that, as all once voluntarily consented to its establishment, only in like manner should any change be made in its provisions or any territory released from its dominion. They read in the Constitution the solemn declaration that it and the laws of the United States made in pursuance thereof "shall be the supreme law of the land," and they gave their lives to make that declaration good. It is fitting that in the dedication of this monument there should be heard the voice of a member of the Supreme Court of the United States, the court which the Constitution provided as the ultimate judicial tribunal for the settlement of questions of private right and public law; for, through the sacrifice and heroism of these illustrious dead it continues still the supreme court for South Carolina and Texas as for New York and Kansas. These men died that law might live, that the will of the people incarnated in constitution and statutes should be obeyed by every one, and that all questions of policy, all disputes as to rights of property, or obligations of contracts, should be settled peaceably in the courts or at the ballot-box. They marched beneath the Stars and Stripes not merely that no star should be dimmed, not merely that its folds might float on the shores of the Gulf of Mexico as well as by the great lakes, but also that so floating triumphantly it should speak to every child of America the comforting words of assured peace and law. On its folds may there ever be seen the words of General Grant, "Let us have peace."

Is this voice worth listening to? In the shadow of the sacred memories which gather around the names of these heroic dead, in the presence of these veterans who yet live to tell the stories of the great war, and in the presence of these eager and enthusiastic youth who are here studying that they may learn all the possibilities of military science, and, whenever duty shall call, win on the battle-field the victor's laurels,—in all this presence I affirm that the greatest meed of praise which can be bestowed upon the army of the United States is, that it makes certain to every citizen the blessings of peace and order and law. Doubtless, young gentlemen, as you look over the bright fields of the future, you see dazzling before you visions of military glory; “the pride, pomp and circumstance of glorious war” are there, and the eagle and the stars wait to rest on your shoulders; but when the evening of life shall come you will realize that the highest praise which can be awarded to you is that in your military lives you have been the defenders of law and the guardians of peace; that you have stood behind the multitudinous business activities of this mighty people, and thundered in the ears of all the irresistible declaration that those activities should go on undisturbed by rebel or mob; that you have been beside the marvelous postal machine which, like a thing of life, reaches its myriad fingers into every city and village and neighborhood, gathering and distributing the sweet messages of love and the rich words of trade; beside the swift-rolling wheels which bear into and through every State the mighty volume of our internal commerce, and bade no man dare to stay the free movement of fingers or wheels; that while the representatives of the people have gathered in the halls of Congress to legislate, the judges have sat on the bench to adjust private rights and public wrongs, and the President has taken his place in the White House to execute the laws and enforce the judgments, you have stood back of legislator and judge and President, and been the unfailing guarantor that

in peace they shall act, and that by every citizen their acts shall be respected and obeyed.

There is no true American who does not look with honest pride on the army of the United States, who does not feel his heart thrill with exultation as he repeats the names of its illustrious leaders ; there is no true American who would withhold aught that will help to make that army in the future as in the past, though small in numbers, most efficient and potent ; there is no true American who depreciates its achievements, or sneers at its usefulness ; and yet, while all this is true, every one sees in the organized and disciplined and educated force that which means not war, but peace ; that which means not alone military glory, but also the securing to every city and village and home in the land the priceless blessings of law and order. And to-day this column lifts its stately height in the presence of the American people, proclaiming to all, in a voice which fills the land and will fill the centuries, that these men died that law might live and peace prevail.

The other voice which comes from this silently eloquent witness is that these men died in order that there might be preserved in our borders equal opportunities for all. Ours is the land of the free. Here is government of and by and for the people. We know no rank. Birth brings no title. Before each individual is opened every door, and to him who wills and strives there is no place of influence or power which does not hold out the equal invitation. The doors of this institution are not opened to only the children of a privileged class. From the poorest cabin and the richest home, from the lonesome prairie and the crowded city, from the ranks of the humblest toilers and the counting-houses of the richest merchants, from farm and factory and shop and office you come, and come on equal terms, with equal opportunities before you, and to take in after life not the glory which your fathers give you, but that which you yourselves are able to win. From a humble farm-

house in Ohio, through the gateways of this school, passed a modest, resolute young man, to become the great commander ; the present General of the Army commenced life as a mere clerk ; and a private soldier is now the President of the United States.

And the end is not yet. That which was so yesterday is so to-day, and will be so to-morrow. The barefoot boy may thank God and take courage, for beneath the Stars and Stripes the future is his. "Whosoever will" not only expresses the assurances of the Gospel, but is also the law of American life and success. It must be remembered, however, that there is a world-wide difference between "whosoever will" and "who-soever simply wishes." The one implies a resolute and un-failing purpose controlling all activities, while the other carries with it nothing but lazy desire. The one is the assurance of success, the other deserves the failure which it receives. Of the thousand men in our land who succeed, luck may be the accident of one, but the other nine hundred and ninety-nine toil for and win it. No one can sit on a dry-goods box and whittle himself into wealth, or stand on the street corner and talk himself into learning, position or power. Before every one is the open door of opportunity ; "whosoever will" may enter. And this fact of equal opportunity and equal right has been strengthened and made more far-reaching through the devotion of those whose names are written on this column. They died not in defense of a princely class, not to perpetuate an aristocracy of wealth or birth, but rather to lift a race into the large domain of equal rights and equal opportunities. They heard the sad, pathetic voice of him who walked from the lonesome home of poverty and ignorance through the untiring strength of his own earnestness and ability to the chief magistracy of the nation and a place among the immortals of earth ; and, heeding that voice, they died in order that this government of and by and for the people should not perish from the face of the earth,



but should continue with a more complete and glorious affirmation of equal rights and equal opportunities for all.

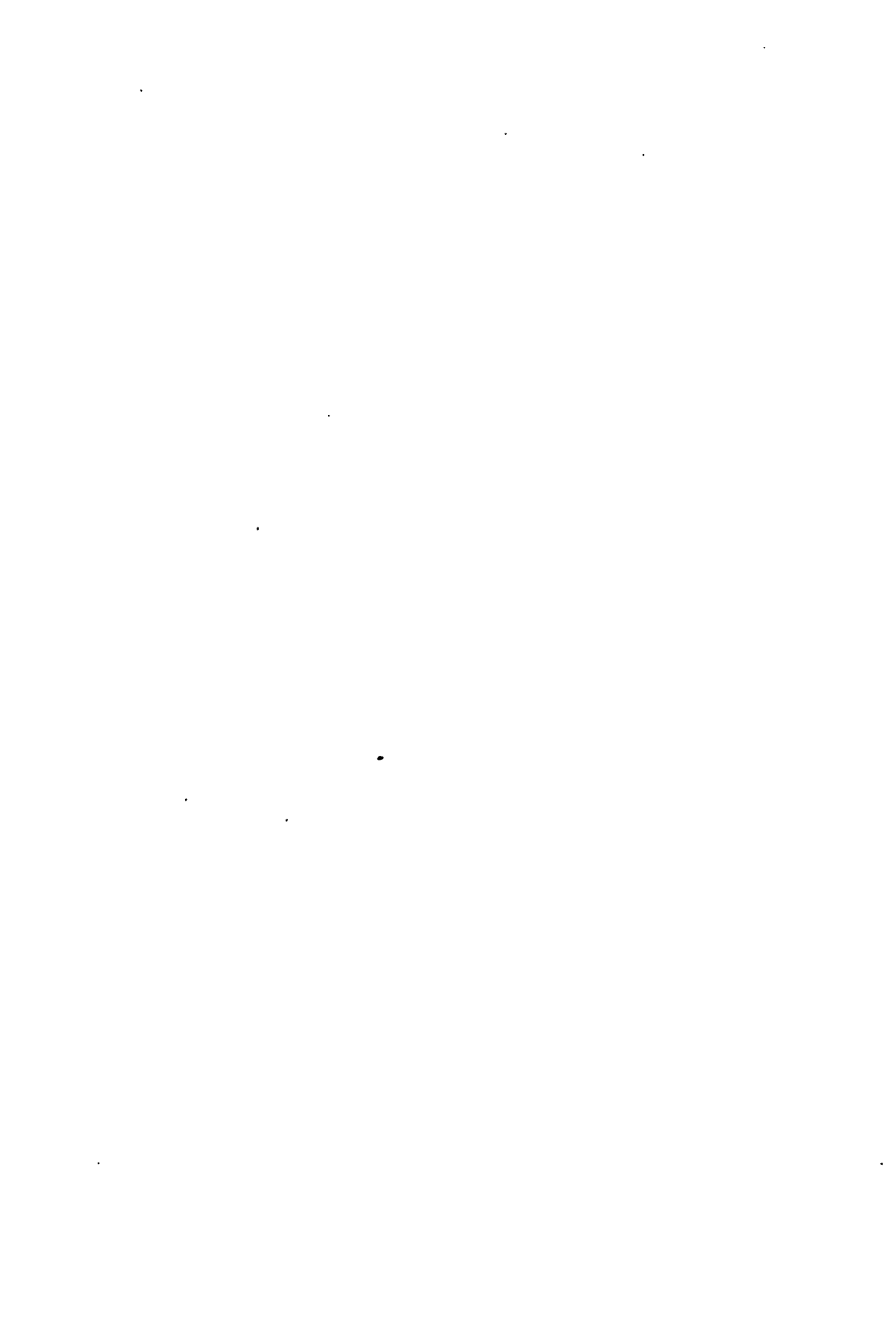
And I want here to say that this doctrine of equal rights and equal opportunities which has always been the theory of our political and social institutions is, notwithstanding some idle talk, still, as ever, the significant fact of our life. The great accumulations of money are not in the hands of those who inherited, but of those who themselves accumulated it ; and when I read, as I often do, the denunciations in certain quarters of inordinate wealth, I find almost without an exception that the names connected with that wealth are the names of men who started in life without a dollar. Who are the leaders of our thought to-day ? Who are the great men in intellectual life ? Who are the inventors and authors, the orators and poets ? Who are they that give direction and guidance to the thought and business and high ambition of the nation ? Did they come from any class ? Were they born into station ? Did they come from some privileged rank ? On the contrary, as you run over the list of names, you will find that no rank, or class, or place monopolized their beginnings. Their power and influence is something which they themselves have won, and not something which they inherited. The humblest child may look upon the White House with expectation. The poorest and most friendless student may begin with faith and hope his struggle for a seat on the highest bench of the nation. A place in the halls of Congress is not a thing of purchase or inheritance, and the few exceptions which occur only attest the fact as well as the strength and vigor of the rule. This is to-day, and God grant that it may ever remain, a land of equal rights and equal opportunities, not an equality of life and living which is compelled, for wherever there is such compulsion there is slavery, whether the master be a single despot or a mob, but the equality of the Declaration of Independence, the equal possession of " certain unalienable rights . . . life, liberty, and the pur-

• suit of happiness"; the right of each individual to choose for himself his life and work and to pursue that life and work subject to no dominion, and realizing all the success that the intensity of his life and work deserve.

It is fitting that this memorial to the officers and soldiers of the regular army who died in the recent war should be here, for this is the military center of the nation, the great school of those who are to be the officers and commanders; and it is well that the lessons of those patriotic and heroic lives should ever be present before the young who shall come to prepare themselves to take the places they filled and glorified. It was fitting also that this work should have been undertaken and carried through by the surviving officers and soldiers of the army, for it is your comrades' memory that is thus preserved.

Here let this column rise in stately beauty, proclaiming to the coming generations the great occasion and the great truths which have caused it to be. And may every ripple of yonder stream, as it passes and floats onward toward the commercial metropolis of the nation, bear from its lips to the tomb where sleeps the confined dust of the great commander, the assurances of the unvarying loyalty of the army of the United States now and hereafter to the heroic ideas and ideals of his life, to peace with equal rights and privileges to all.









## EPILOGUE.

**T**HIS granite shaft stands not as a memorial alone, but for a principle. It bears witness to the supremacy of discipline and education in the vocation of arms. It vindicates the professional soldier. It glorifies obedience, self-restraint, intelligence. It stands for duty, professional honor, responsibility, order, precision. In the polished integrity of its unbroken mass the primeval granite, upright and unswerving, points heavenward the path of patriotism and of honor.

This is the only monument on the continent to the officers and soldiers of the Regular Army who fought in the War of the Rebellion, and in presenting it to the government of the great republic it has served so well, that army asks its fellow-citizens to bear in remembrance, together with the names of the leaders inscribed upon it — McPherson, Sedgwick, Reynolds, Mansfield, Lyon — those survivors who belong with them to history,

officers of the Regular Army and sons also of that Military Academy where their memory is preserved and venerated.

*Army Commanders.*

Grant	Hooker	Pope
Sherman	Rosecrans	Slocum
Sheridan	McClellan	Canby
Meade	Halleck	Wright, G.
Thomas	Buell	McDowell
Schofield	Ord	Curtis, S. R.
	Howard	

*Corps Commanders.*

Reynolds, J. F. } 1st.	Parke, 9th.
Newton } 1st.	Gillmore, 10th.
Hancock } 2d.	Williams, 12th.
Couch } 2d.	Davis, J. C., 14th.
Humphreys } 2d.	Smith, A. J., 16th.
Heintzelman } 3d.	Foster, J. G., 18th.
French } 3d.	Franklin } 19th.
Keyes } 4th.	Emory } 19th.
Gordon Granger } 4th.	Grover } 19th.
Stanley } 4th.	McCook, 20th.
Sykes } 5th.	Augur, 22d.
Warren } 5th.	Hartsuff, 23d.
Griffin } 5th.	Gibbon, 24th.
Smith, W. F. } 6th.	Weitzel, 25th.
Wright, H. G. } 6th.	Stoneman } Cavalry.
Steele } 7th.	Pleasanton } Cavalry.
Reynolds, J. J. } 7th.	Merritt } Cavalry.
	Wilson, J. H. } Cavalry.

Fitz John Porter, 5th.

*Division Commanders.*

Doubleday	McCall	Carlin
Stevens	Robinson, J. C.	Morgan, J. D.
Ricketts	Barnes	Hazen
Rufus King	Getty	Ransom
Richardson	Russell, D.	Martindale
Webb	Neill	Palmer
Hays, W.	Scymour	Wessels
Sully	Davidson	Sherman, T.
Hays, A.	Carr	Abercrombie
Berry	Wilcox	Ruger
Prince	Brannan	Kautz
Hamilton	Saxton	Jackson, R. H.
Whipple, A. W.	Ames	Buford
Elliott, W. L.	Turner	Gregg
Wood	Gordon, G. H.	Custer
Casey	Greene, G. H.	Kilpatrick
Ayers	Smith, C. F.	Upton
Morell	Baird	Mackenzie

And their non-graduate brothers-in-arms of the Regular Army.

*Corps Commanders.*

Sumner	Butterfield
Sickles	Terry

*Division Commanders.*

Kearny	Harney
Miles	De Trobriand
Mower	



This is the verdict of the greatest war of modern times, given also with equal emphasis in the case of our antagonists — tried in a hundred battles and justified by the results of a score of campaigns. No lesson in war was ever more inevitable, clear-cut and decisive. After a desperate struggle of four years, involving over three millions of combatants, the officers of a little body of ten thousand regulars, almost wholly graduates of the Military Academy at West Point, command as Lieutenant- or Major-Generals every army in the field, nearly all of the Army Corps, and a large proportion of the Divisions.

They head every Supply Corps of the General Staff, and hold every important command in these Corps. They have organized and directed that immense mobilizing and supplying mechanism without which victory would have been impossible, and whose efficiency in the face of enormous difficulties was the wonder and admiration of the military world. They gave to the century two of its greatest commanders, and from their body came the President of the Confederacy and the successor of the immortal Lincoln, all sons of West Point and of the Regular Army.

This sweeping result achieved itself as the gradual but inevitable logic of experience in the face of a political favoritism and demoralization without limit or precedent.





**NAMES OF  
OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN BORNE  
UPON  
THE BATTLE MONUMENT**









## OFFICERS.



### General Officers.

#### *Brigadier-Generals.*

Joseph K. F. Mansfield, Maj.-Gen. Vols., Antietam, Md.  
James B. McPherson, Maj.-Gen. Vols., Atlanta, Ga.

#### *General Staff.*

Lieut.-Col. Julius P. Garesché, Adj.-Gen. Dept., Murfreesboro, Tenn.  
Surgeon William J. H. White, Medical Dept., Antietam, Md.  
Capt. Guilford D. Bailey, Subsistence Dept., Fair Oaks, Va.  
Capt. Otis H. Tillinghast, Quartermaster Dept., 1st Bull Run, Va.

### Corps of Engineers.

#### *Majors.*

Amiel W. Whipple, Maj.-Gen. Vols., Chancellorsville, Va.  
James St. C. Morton, Petersburg, Va.

#### *Captains.*

Holdimand S. Putnam, Fort Wagner, S. C.  
Charles E. Cross, Rappahannock River, Va.  
Arthur H. Dutton, Bermuda Hundred, Va.



## THE BATTLE MONUMENT

*First Lieutenants.*

Patrick H. O'Rorke, Col. Vols., Gettysburg, Pa.  
John R. Meigs, Harrisonburg, Va.

## Corps of Topographical Engineers.

*First Lieutenants.*

J. L. Kirby Smith, Corinth, Miss.  
Orlando G. Wagner, Yorktown, Va.

## Ordnance Department.

*Captains.*

Jesse L. Reno, Maj.-Gen. Vols., South Mountain, Md.  
George C. Strong, Brig.-Gen. Vols., Fort Wagner, S. C.

## 1st Cavalry.

*Captains.*

Benjamin F. Davis, Beverly Ford, Va.  
Samuel McKee, Cold Harbor, Va.

*First Lieutenants.*

Robert Allen, Jr., Gaines's Mill, Va.  
Cæsar R. Fisher, Ashby's Gap, Va.  
Frederick C. Ogden, Trevillian Station, Va.  
Joseph S. Hoyer, Smithfield, Va.  
John H. Nichols, Trevillian Station, Va.  
John S. Walker, Harper's Ferry, Va.

## 2d Cavalry.

*Captains.*

Charles W. Canfield, Beverly Ford, Va.  
James F. McQuesten, Opequan, Va.

*First Lieutenants.*

Michael Lawless, Trevillian Station, Va.

Charles McMaster, Front Royal, Va.

*Second Lieutenant.*

George DeV. Selden, Gettysburg, Pa.

3d Cavalry.

*Captain.*

Alexander McRae, Valverde, N. M.

*Second Lieutenant.*

George Harrington, Memphis, Tenn.

4th Cavalry.

*Colonel.*

John Sedgwick, Maj.-Gen. Vols., Spottsylvania C. H., Va.

*Captain.*

George D. Bayard, Brig.-Gen. Vols., Fredericksburg, Va.

*First Lieutenant.*

Elbridge G. Roys, Selina, Ala.

*Second Lieutenants.*

Thomas Healy, Franklin, Tenn.

Francis C. Wood, Middleton, Tenn.

5th Cavalry.

*Captains.*

Thomas Drummond, Five Forks, Va.

Joseph P. Ash, Todd's Tavern, Va.

James Cahill, Todd's Tavern, Va.

## THE BATTLE MONUMENT

*First Lieutenants.*

John J. Sweet, Gaines's Mill, Va.  
Richard Byrnes, Lieut.-Col. Vols., Cold Harbor, Va.  
Joseph P. Henley, Trevillian Station, Va.  
Richard Fitzgerald, Winchester, Va.  
John Trevor, Winchester, Va.

## 6th Cavalry.

*Captains.*

William P. Sanders, Brig.-Gen. Vols., Knoxville, Tenn.  
Charles R. Lowell, Brig.-Gen. Vols., Middletown, Va.

*First Lieutenants.*

Peter McGrath, Apache Canon, N. M.  
Isaac M. Ward, Beverly Ford, Va.  
Christian Balder, Gettysburg, Pa.  
Thomas W. Simson, wounds received in battle.  
Andrew Stoll, Beverly Ford, Va.

*Second Lieutenant.*

Hugh McQuade, Bull Run, Va.

## 1st Artillery.

*Captain.*

Lewis O. Morris, Col. Vols., Cold Harbor, Va.

*First Lieutenants.*

Douglas Ramsay, 1st Bull Run, Va.  
Edward B. Hill, White Oak Swamp, Va.  
Justin E. Dimick, Chancellorsville, Va.  
Edmund Kirby, Brig.-Gen. Vols., Chancellorsville, Va.  
George A. Woodruff, Gettysburg, Pa.  
Philip D. Mason, Trevillian Station, Va.

*Second Lieutenant.*

James A. Sanderson, Pleasant Hill, La.

2d Artillery.

*Captain.*

Henry Benson, Malvern Hill, Va.

*First Lieutenant.*

John T. Greble, Big Bethel, Va.

*Second Lieutenants.*

Presley O. Craig, 1st Bull Run, Va.

Thomas Burnes, Hatcher's Run, Va.

Samuel D. Southworth, Cedar Creek, Va.

3d Artillery.

*Second Lieutenants.*

William D'Wolf, Williamsburg, Va.

Manning Livingston, Gettysburg, Pa.

Robert Floyd, Chickamauga, Ga.

4th Artillery.

*Captain.*

George W. Hazzard, White Oak Swamp, Va.

*First Lieutenants.*

William L. Baker, Antietam, Md.

George Dickinson, Fredericksburg, Va.

Franklin B. Crosby, Chancellorsville, Va.

Bayard Wilkeson, Gettysburg, Pa.

Alonzo H. Cushing, Gettysburg, Pa.

## 5th Artillery.

*Major.*

Thomas Williams, Brig.-Gen. Vols., Baton Rouge, La.

*Captains.*

William R. Terrill, Brig.-Gen. Vols., Perryville, Ky.

John R. Smead, 2d Bull Run, Va.

Henry V. De Hart, Gaines's Mill, Va.

Stephen H. Weed, Brig.-Gen. Vols., Gettysburg, Pa.

*First Lieutenants.*

Henry W. Kingsbury, Antietam, Md.

Charles E. Hazlett, Gettysburg, Pa.

Howard M. Burnham, Chickamauga, Ga.

*Second Lieutenants.*

William W. Williams, Boonsboro, Md.

Henry M. Baldwin, Cedar Creek, Va.

## 1st Infantry.

Capt. James E. Powell, Shiloh, Tenn.

Second Lieut. Charles Wilkins, Vicksburg, Miss.

## 2d Infantry.

*Colonel.*

Dixon S. Miles, Harper's Ferry, Va.

*Captains.*

Nathaniel Lyon, Brig.-Gen. Vols., Wilson's Creek, Mo.

Salem S. Marsh, Chancellorsville, Va.

Richard Brindley, Gaines's Mill, Va.

Samuel A. McKee, Greenwich, Va.

*First Lieutenants.*

Frank C. Goodrich, Gettysburg, Pa.  
Ralph E. Ellinwood, 2d Bull Run, Va.

*Second Lieutenants.*

Thomas D. Parker, Gaines's Mill, Va.  
William Kidd, 2d Bull Run, Va.

3d Infantry.

*Major.*

Nathan B. Russell, Gaines's Mill, Va.

*First Lieutenant.*

Woods McGuire, Malvern Hill, Va.

4th Infantry.

*Major.*

Seneca G. Simmons, Glendale, Va.

*Captains.*

Julius W. Adams, Gaines's Mill, Va.  
Charles H. Brightly, Wilderness, Va.

*First Lieutenant.*

Ira F. Gensel, Fredericksburg, Va.

5th Infantry.

*Colonel.*

John F. Reynolds, Maj.-Gen. Vols., Gettysburg, Pa.

*Captain.*

Benjamin Wingate, Valverde, N. M.

*First Lieutenant.*

Lyman Mishler, Valverde, N. M.

6th Infantry.

*Colonel.*

Edward A. King, Chickamauga, Ga.

*Captain.*

Rennselaer W. Foote, Gaines's Mill, Va.

7th Infantry.

*Captain.*

George Ryan, Laurel Hill, Va.

*First Lieutenants.*

Wesley F. Miller, Gettysburg, Pa.

Richard R. Crawford, Gettysburg, Pa.

Frederick E. Crossman, Weldon Railroad, Va.

8th Infantry.

*Majors.*

Joseph B. Plummer, Brig.-Gen. Vols., Wilson's Creek, Mo.

David A. Russell, Brig.-Gen. Vols., Opequan, Va.

*First Lieutenant.*

Otis Fisher, Poplar Spring Church, Va.

10th Infantry.

*Captains.*

Jesse A. Gove, Col. Vols., Chickahominy, Va.

William G. Jones, Col. Vols., Chickamauga, Ga.

*First Lieutenants.*

William J. Fisher, Gettysburg, Pa.  
Richard Skinner, Petersburg, Va.

*Second Lieutenants.*

Michael C. Boyce, Gettysburg, Pa.  
James Henry, Wilderness, Va.

11th Infantry.

*Captain.*

Thomas O. Barri, Gettysburg, Pa.

*First Lieutenants.*

Herbert Kenaston, Gettysburg, Pa.  
Matthew Elder, Gettysburg, Pa.  
Wright Staples, Wilderness, Va.  
Charles I. Pleasants, Wilderness, Va.  
James P. Pratt, Bethesda Church, Va.

*Second Lieutenants.*

Henry Rochford, Gettysburg, Pa.  
Amaziah J. Barber, Gettysburg, Pa.

12th Infantry.

*Major.*

Luther B. Bruen, Laurel Hill, Va.

*Captains.*

John G. Read, 2d Bull Run, Va.  
Thomas M. Hulings, Spottsylvania Court House, Va.  
Samuel S. Newbury, Weldon Railroad, Va.  
Frederick Winthrop, Bvt. Brig.-Gen. Vols., Five Forks, Va.  
William Sergeant, Gravelly Run, Va.



## THE BATTLE MONUMENT

*First Lieutenants.*

Jean P. Wagner, Wilderness, Va.  
August Eggemeyer, Bethesda Church, Va.  
Thomas D. Urmston, Chapel House, Va.

*Second Lieutenants.*

Charles F. Van Duzer, Gaines's Mill, Va.  
Silas A. Miller, Gettysburg, Pa.

## 13th Infantry.

*Captains.*

Edward C. Washington, Vicksburg, Miss.  
Archibald H. Engle, Resaca, Ga.  
Cornelius W. Tolles, Newton, Va.

*First Lieutenant.*

Justus A. Boies, Vicksburg, Miss.

## 14th Infantry.

*Captains.*

Patrick E. Burke, Col. Vols., Rome Cross Roads, Ga.  
Roderic Stone, Valverde, N. M.  
Sullivan W. Burbank, Wilderness, Va.  
Hamlin W. Keyes, Spottsylvania Court House, Va.  
James F. McElhone, Bvt. Lieut.-Col., Gaines's Mill, Va.

*First Lieutenants.*

Warren W. Chamberlain, 2d Bull Run, Va.  
Daniel M. Broadhead, Wilderness, Va.

*Second Lieutenants.*

George W. Hoover, Gaines's Mill, Va.  
John K. Clay, Spottsylvania Court House, Va.  
Thomas E. Collins, Wilderness, Va.

15th Infantry.

*Captains.*

William W. Wise, Stone River, Tenn.  
 Jacob B. Bell, Stone River, Tenn.  
 Charles G. Harker, Kenesaw Mountain, Ga.

*Second Lieutenant.*

Joseph C. Forbes, New Hope Church, Ga.

16th Infantry.

*Major.*

Sidney Coolidge, Chickamauga, Ga.

*Captains.*

William H. Acker, Shiloh, Tenn.  
 George N. Bascom, Valverde, N. M.  
 Patrick T. Keyes, Shiloh, Tenn.  
 Alexander Hays, Brig.-Gen. Vols., Wilderness, Va.  
 Patrick Kelly, Col. Vols., Petersburg, Va.

*First-Lieutenants.*

Edward L. Mitchell, Shiloh, Tenn.  
 Homer H. Clark, Chickamauga, Ga.

*Second Lieutenant.*

Peter J. Coenzler, Mission Ridge, Tenn.

17th Infantry.

*Captains.*

Albert Dodd, Gaines's Mill, Va.  
 Henry J. McLandburgh, Fredericksburg, Va.  
 William J. Temple, Chancellorsville, Va.  
 Alexander Wilkin, Col. Vols., Tupelo, Miss.

## THE BATTLE MONUMENT

*First Lieutenants.*

Charles T. Weld, Chancellorsville, Va.  
William H. Chamberlin, Gettysburg, Pa.  
Edward S. Abbot, Gettysburg, Pa.  
Frank E. Stimpson, Laurel Hill, Va.  
John T. Dowling, Laurel Hill, Va.

## 18th Infantry.

*Captains.*

Charles E. Denison, Murfreesboro, Tenn.  
Charles L. Kneass, Murfreesboro, Tenn.  
John A. Thompson, Hoover's Gap, Tenn.

*First Lieutenants.*

James Simons, Murfreesboro, Tenn.  
Joseph McConnell, Murfreesboro, Tenn.  
Charles L. Truman, Chickamauga, Ga.  
Lucius F. Brown, Chickamauga, Ga.

*Second Lieutenants.*

John F. Hitchcock, Murfreesboro, Tenn.  
John Lane, Chickamauga, Ga.

## 19th Infantry.

*Majors.*

Stephen D. Carpenter, Murfreesboro, Tenn.  
George L. Willard, Col. Vols., Gettysburg, Pa.

*First Lieutenant.*

Michael B. Fogarty, Chickamauga, Ga.

*Second Lieutenant.*

Charles F. Miller, Chickamauga, Ga.





## ENLISTED MEN.



### *Battalion of Engineers.*

Private Thomas Berry  
Martin C. Kehoe

### *Ordnance Corps.*

Carriage-maker Henry Thesang

### *Signal Corps.*

Sergeant John Corrigan  
Private Philip W. Ashton  
Amos P. Barnes  
Abraham E. Borden  
Andrew P. Cobb  
Alexander McCollim

### *General Service.*

Private Thomas Ronon

### *1st U. S. Cavalry.*

First Sergeant Henry Montraville  
Frederick Papp  
Sergeant Jasper R. Boyles

## THE BATTLE MONUMENT

Thomas J. Clark  
Edwin Chutland  
James Kelly  
Adolph Meyer  
Thomas Montgomery  
William Mulcahy  
Charles Oertel  
James Rathburn  
James A. Samo  
Corporal Henry C. Albert  
William T. Bennett  
Samuel A. Carr  
William H. Cole  
George A. Cullison  
John Hall  
James T. Holt  
Peter Latti  
Thomas Leary  
John Mallen  
Michael Mulcahy  
Jacob McAttee  
James O'Connor  
Charles A. Tankersly  
Charles Pfl  
Lucius F. Walden  
Adam Ziegler  
Blacksmith Timothy Muldowny  
Farrier Andrew Van Camp  
Bugler William H. Burritt  
Musician Frank Dawson  
Private Hubbard Babcock  
John Beacon  
Samuel Bell  
William Blumhardt

John B. Brown  
Elijah Comstock  
Jacob Deeds  
Mark Dolby  
August Echolett  
Henry S. Petrow  
William Gallop  
John A. Gibbons  
Joseph Hagin  
George Hannon  
Warren F. Hedges  
Frederick Hensinger  
Charles Hoffman  
Nelson Johnson  
James Kearney  
William Kellier  
Lewis Ladue  
John J. Livingston  
Daniel Lynch  
Martin V. Mathewson  
John McCafferty  
James McHugh  
Hugh Meegan  
Henry Miller  
William J. Mincen  
William Monroe  
John Normoyle  
John A. O'Carroll  
George Ott  
William Peter  
John Radeford  
Charles Reinstein  
James Rodgers  
William Scott



## THE BATTLE MONUMENT

John Smith  
John M. Smith  
Samuel Stinebarger  
Jacob Steinhauser  
John R. Sullivan  
Thomas Thews  
Peter Welgong  
John F. Zeitler

*2d U. S. Cavalry.*

First Sergeant Ephriam Adams  
Henry Kinzler  
Sergeant Martin Bailey  
James Carr  
John D. Dunbar  
Christian Fisher  
James Hanna  
Andrew Moore  
Charles Vanmeter  
Corporal John C. Annis  
John Buckhardt  
Stephen Hogan  
William H. Keiger  
Truman King  
Patrick Morglu  
Luke Ollis  
Albert Roe  
Edward Shuhey  
Peter B. Worden  
Martin Zimmer  
Saddler David C. Dinim  
Wilhelm Oleker  
Bugler John Robinson  
Private Richard F. Ambrose

Joseph Anderson  
John Barrington  
John Blael  
Emil Briede  
Ariel C. Chapin  
Thomas Clark  
John Conover  
Samuel A. Cook  
William Cooper  
Thomas Corbeth  
Andrew B. Couch  
James Courtney  
Daniel Crimmins  
James Dean  
Daniel Denison  
John Driscoll  
Joseph Eckels  
Rudolph Engel  
James Ferris  
Phillip Fitzsimons  
Charles Frick  
Michael Gahe  
Edward Gorman  
Harvey D. Haynes  
Leo Henze  
Frederic Hood  
George Hozzell  
Frederick Kauffman  
William Kline  
Patrick McArdle  
John McCullough  
Thomas McTague  
Rodney A. Manning  
Andrew L. Metts

## THE BATTLE MONUMENT

Michael Mooney  
Patrick Murray  
Michael O'Brien  
John Phillips  
Thomas N. Prentice  
James Levens  
Patrick Rhatigan  
James Ruseher  
Charles Smith  
Samuel E. Smith  
John T. Thompson  
James Tryon  
Charles W. Uber  
Charles Williams

*3d U. S. Cavalry.*

Sergeant Thomas M. Brierley  
John J. Knox  
Francis O'Cain  
Corporal James E. Brophey  
Thomas Hughes  
Bugler Albert Shott  
Musician Henry Ebert  
Private Peter Beatty  
Theodore Braun  
Edward Carey  
William J. Dake  
Edward Doyle  
John Finn  
Bartley Folan  
James Hughes  
John Lane  
John Ludwig  
James McDougal

Patrick Scanlon  
Thomas Sharda  
Eli W. Smith  
Samuel Smith  
Erley P. Turman  
William E. Wade  
John Weckesser  
John H. Westervelt

*4th U. S. Cavalry.*

Sergeant John Carmichael  
Martin Murphy  
John Rankin  
Joseph B. Richmond  
James Walsh  
Corporal Martin Birmingham  
Patrick Cuddehy  
Phelix Cullan  
Frederick Hall  
Frederick W. Klein  
George Phillips  
Stephen Wetzberger  
Farrier Alexander Millright  
2d Class Musician Frederick Shafer  
Alfred S. Toy  
Private Frank Bars  
John Baum  
Bartholomew Burke  
George Cassell  
Commodore P. Cole  
Charles Cowarden  
Patrick Craven  
David Daugherty  
Robert P. Doyle

## THE BATTLE MONUMENT

John Entwistle  
Napoleon M. King  
Andrew J. Mahoney  
Daniel McDonell  
James Orange  
Archibald B. Orr  
John Parsons  
Levi L. Pettitt  
Friend Pratt  
Henry J. Preas  
Fretrick Rhyman  
Philip H. Saller  
William Sawyer  
Adolph Stettler  
Rodger Stokes  
Patrick Tracy  
Nathan Writhe  
Colored Cook Jackson Kelley

*5th U. S. Cavalry.*  
Sergeant Thomas Barrett  
John Doherty  
Franklin S. Ginginer  
Henry Hedrick  
Corporal Charles E. Asher  
David Courtney  
George T. Crawford  
Aquilla Hart  
Michael Howard  
James H. Oliver  
Lewis J. Robage  
Musician Christopher Buermann  
Bugler Edward Feldhiene  
Private Ira K. Bailey

Benni D. Bailey  
John Bigmone  
Clarence O. Bingen  
John C. Burk  
George Burrhus  
Michael Canton  
Walter R. Covington  
Francis Croal  
John Curran  
Edward Dolan  
Domian Erne  
Patrick Galliger  
Peter Gillasper  
Samuel Gindrat  
Francis Hogan  
William Johns  
Patrick Kenny  
William H. King  
William Larison  
James Lason  
William H. Lazier  
Gustaf Lindell  
Thomas Miller  
Preston O. Morse  
Charles Olens  
Alexander Rayner  
David F. Roberts  
Barney Ryan  
Charles W. Sanders  
Jacob Schneider  
John Schlotterer  
George Segerer  
John Siepe  
Vinton T. Swallow

## THE BATTLE MONUMENT

William Talday  
Edmond Whelan  
William W. Wright  
Recruit Jacob Schlichter

*6th U. S. Cavalry.*  
Sergeant William Ellaworth  
Miles L. Ten Eyck  
James McCallister  
John Pattinson  
Frank Schweigus  
Corporal William Alexander  
Alonzo Ellsworth  
John H. Erb  
John Manice  
David C. Oby  
Saddler Robert McElroy  
Bugler Edson S. Cooke  
Private George D. Bartlett  
George Beckert  
Henry Borden  
William A. Boyntion  
Charles Croissant  
Patrick Doyle  
Henry Eisle  
James Evans  
Edward Falkner  
John Fisher  
James W. Gillispie  
Lyman W. Hale  
Joshua Heakin  
Christian F. Hildenbrand  
Abel A. Irish  
James King

Conrad Klein  
 Thomas Lee  
 William D. Masters  
 William L. Mattern  
 Lue Merkle  
 Francis M. Miller  
 Lewis Negler  
 Charles O'Harra  
 Nathaniel B. Owen  
 Thomas J. Peterman  
 Jacob Poet  
 Nelson Remmington  
 William R. Reynolds  
 David A. Thaburn  
 William H. Thomas  
 William Vandevender  
 Joseph F. Vanzant  
 Spencer Viall  
 Samuel Wilson

*1st U. S. Artillery.*

Sergeant Alfred J. Carber  
 Thomas Kirnan  
 Edward F. McNamara  
 Henry Rukert  
 Corporal William Ferguson  
 John W. Mahany  
 Musician John S. Blaney  
 Private James Allen  
 James Allum  
 Christian A. Andler  
 Charles Baker  
 Michael Barrey  
 William Bates



## THE BATTLE MONUMENT

Edward Beavin  
Henry Bergmann  
John Buckley  
Patrick Broderick  
James Campbell  
Rowland Card  
John Casey  
Daniel B. Chase  
Philip Clarke  
Daniel B. Cofrin  
John Connellan  
Charles Cooley  
Daniel Curly  
Michael Dillon  
John Donoghue  
Richard Forsyth  
Edward Gallwey  
Jacob Gilb  
James Gilmore  
John Gray  
Arsenal H. Griffin  
Edward Grove  
Martin Halloran  
Rollin E. Hartwell  
Andrew Hauss  
Horace Holmes  
John Hopkins  
Daniel Hough  
Frank E. Houghton  
John Irvin  
Patrick Kerrigan  
James Killion  
John King  
Abraham LaFayette

James Little  
 Samuel J. Lewis  
 John J. Mackey  
 John Marklein  
 Henry Miles  
 Patrick McGuinity  
 James R. Mooney  
 Andrew McLeer  
 George A. Nutter  
 Shalto O'Brien  
 Thomas Padgett  
 Joseph H. Parslow  
 Henry Platt  
 Frederick Renard  
 Charles Rivers  
 John Roache  
 George Royce  
 Robert Rummler  
 John Shafer  
 John Shea  
 William H. Smith  
 August Stein  
 John Stoltz  
 Peter Struthers  
 James B. Terney  
 James F. Wheeler  
 William H. Whitehouse  
 John C. Wood  
 William S. Worcester

*2d U. S. Artillery.*

First Sergeant William Scott  
 Sergeant Samuel Bollinger  
 Herman O. Gotz

## THE BATTLE MONUMENT

Corporal George D. Cook

Josiah Steele

Private Franklin F. Allen

Charles Ammerman

William Baird

Garrett Barry

Henry Beck

John Bergamin

Adolphus Bhoy

John Campbell

William Cope

Martin Corbet

Hugh Donaghue

William Finley

Henry Foster

Vandy Franklin

Martin Gilroy

William H. Grover

William Guth

Randolph Hand

George Hang

Arthur Hardes

John Hitz

Henry Horstman

Jacob Huber

William Lacumber

Patrick Loughery

Joseph Margery

Charles Mathers

Emmore Moore

Michael S. Moriarty

John E. Mowrer

Timothy McSweeney

John B. Norris

Silvester Parker  
Richard Powers  
John Prisen  
Philip Reehil  
Charles Ritchie  
George W. Ritchmond  
John W. Semline  
Daniel Spane  
John W. Them  
Augustus Van Dwingle  
Oliver Wren

*3d U. S. Artillery.*

Sergeant Robert Ames  
Bugler John W. Sarguson  
Private Jacob Altheer  
Ackerman Anderson  
Mathew Ashton  
Alfred Barnard  
Benjamin Bayliss  
George C. Bentley  
Henry Boothbey  
William Brown  
Charles W. Carlton  
Denis Carroll  
John Clifford  
Michael Conroy  
Andrew Cooley  
James George  
Amos Y. Harry  
Arthur Hughes  
William H. Hurlbut  
Francis M. Hutchings  
Charles A. Kratka

James King  
Bernard Laughran  
John Malone  
Dennis Murphy  
John McIntyre  
Sylvester Nordike  
Charles H. Pinkham  
Henry Reinschoss  
Rudolph Richner  
James Rice  
James H. Riddel  
Henry Schaffer  
Jeremiah Shehan  
Charles H. Taylor  
Augustus Tainter  
Perry S. White  
Michael Woods  
William Wright

*4th U. S. Artillery.*

Sergeant Samuel L. Buell  
Charles Ellis  
Andrew Fay  
Joseph Herzog  
Corporal Frederick Bright  
Theodore L. Williamson  
Artificer Dennis Maloney  
Bugler David R. Patrick  
Private Benjamin Anderson  
William Anderson  
Christian Aungst  
Richard Bannin  
John Brown  
John Burns

Jeremiah Butler  
Joseph A. Campbell  
Reuben A. Cary  
Cosmas M. Cecil  
Jacob Defren  
Bartholomew Dempsey  
Edward E. Doran  
Andrew Dougherty  
Edward Dunne  
Bryan Charles Eagar  
John Edgecombe  
Henry Elmer  
William E. Emory  
Francis Enright  
Ansel Fassett  
Adolph Freitag  
Franz A. Fugmann  
Henry Geary  
Shelby Gray  
John Grennin  
Dwight F. Griswold  
George Haffner  
George W. Hall  
John Hickey  
Charles F. Hoefer  
Patrick Hogan  
Samuel C. Hooker  
William M. Howard  
William Kavanagh  
Bartly Kelly  
Peter Kelly  
Ellis A. Kingsbury  
Timothy Larry  
Andrew J. Lowe

## THE BATTLE MONUMENT

Henry P. Lyons  
John Marley  
John Mayberry  
William McNeal  
David A. Mencilly  
Andrew F. Missimer  
James Murphy  
Lewis Murphy  
Patrick O'Connor  
Willis H. Patrick  
William Patton  
Ervin L. Pepper  
Samuel Powell  
Luke Roach  
Reuben Rowley  
Gustavus Sachse  
Patrick Savage  
Martin Scanlon  
Paul Schur  
Frank Scudder  
Peter Schutzle  
John Sheahan  
Franz Smith  
Henry Strait  
James Thompson  
William Travillion  
Norbare B. Walcott  
Thomas Wallace  
Edward H. Ward  
Edward D. West  
William H. Williams  
George W. Yapp

*5th U. S. Artillery.*

Sergeant David Cain Bickel

Frederick O'Donnell

James Scanlon

Corporal John Philip Edwin Brader

John Coughmagnan

Thomas Davison

Martin Dooley

Michael Graham

George W. Houk

William Kirkwood

Michael McGrath

Charles V. Osborn

Artificer Jonathan Robeson

Private Alexander Allen

John Allen

John Andrews

Eugene Brower

Charles Burger

James Carrell

Robert Chamberlin

Thomas Cleary

John B. Cochran

John Collins

Joseph Cooper

John Costello

James Cullen

Frederick Deasonbach

Bernard Des Gouttes

Michael Driscoll

John Duffy

Christian Enzlan

Charles Geiger

Jacob Gobriel



## THE BATTLE MONUMENT

Thomas Green  
Lewis C. Griswold  
Henry Harris  
Francis Harrison  
George Helshaw  
Jesaias M. Heydt  
Martin Higgins  
James Hoobler  
David T. Howard  
Henry Jersey  
Adonija Jewell.  
Dennis Kennedy  
Samuel W. Lafferty  
Thomas Maloney  
James Mathews  
Robert Morrison  
Francis Mourey  
James F. McAulis  
Martin McFadden  
James McGlindon  
John McMahon  
John Munhall  
William Naylor  
Peter Nugent  
James O'Brien  
Michael O'Donnell  
Henry Owens  
Frank Packard  
Ashford Painter  
Benjamin Putt  
Frederick A. Reig  
Henry Ripley  
Samuel Rodenberger  
Louis Row

Thomas C. Stone  
 Peter Sharrow  
 George Shafer  
 John Searfoss  
 Daniel E. Sickles  
 Jacob J. Snyder  
 Edwin H. Taylor  
 Leander Taylor  
 James Turner  
 Joseph W. Tuttle  
 Andrew Wagner  
 Denis Walles  
 John Walsh  
 Thomas Worts

*1st U. S. Infantry.*

Sergeant Joseph T. Nichols  
 Willis B. Worth  
 Corporal George I. Doller  
 Henry Harbold  
 Private Jacob Baehr  
 Adam Brangle  
 Edward Brawn  
 Patrick Daniel  
 James Doig  
 Samuel Furter  
 Sylvester Johnson  
 John Johnston  
 John Kerns  
 Ferdinand Knaut  
 August Kruger  
 William Lazarus  
 George W. Lee  
 John Long

## THE BATTLE MONUMENT

John Lynch  
 Daniel Murray  
 William McGann  
 Joseph A. McMullan  
 Timothy Neligan  
 Edward O'Donnell  
 William Peacock  
 James Pinkerton  
 John Res  
 William F. Rock  
 Napoleon Sherzinger  
 Jacob Stahlman  
 Adam Sturmfels

*2d U. S. Infantry.*

First Sergeant Rudolph Thieme  
 Sergeant Thomas S. Camp  
 Werner Jahres  
 Thomas Madigan  
 Rudolph Zimmerman  
 Corporal George Butler  
 William H. Butler  
 William Carney  
 Ezra C. French  
 John Fullbright  
 James Kelly  
 Frederick Kousenmiller  
 Patrick Rourke  
 Musician Theodore A. Miller  
 Private William Bankhouse  
 William L. Barnes  
 Lawrence Belfour  
 Michael Bogan  
 William J. Bond

John Bradly  
Robert Brown  
George W. Bush  
Terence Carroll  
Francis R. Chesbro  
Charles C. Cleaver  
John Cooly  
John Cooper  
Thomas Cosgrove  
Thomas E. Donnellan  
Michael Donnelly  
James Eugene  
George D. Fenner  
William Fitch  
Michael Gonzel  
Adam Groh  
John Hare  
Useb Harper  
Louis Hartman  
Michael Heath  
Charles A. Hedges  
William Heuratty  
Peter Hickey  
Walter Hill  
William Hunter  
William Johnson  
Peter Kelly  
James Kenny  
John Kenney  
Leslie Laporte  
William Loyd  
James Mackle  
John Magarry  
William Malony

David Martin  
James Meehan  
August Meyer  
Nicholas McDonough  
Stephen McGinnity  
Peter McNulty  
Augustus Mier  
James McGinn  
William H. Nixon  
Christian Orb  
Maurice Pepper  
George Reynolds  
Lucus Rittler  
James E. Rutgers  
Austin Sadler  
John Selinon  
James Sheehan  
Joseph Shupfer  
Godfrey Smith  
Henry Smith  
Augustus Stahl  
Joseph Theiring  
James Trainer  
Frank Uhrman  
N. D. Van Ormun  
Francis Vanston  
Michael Walsh  
Patrick Welch  
John Wells  
John Weston  
Richard White  
John Willis  
Patrick Woods  
Homer Young

*3d U. S. Infantry.*

First Sergeant Francis P. Litzinger

Corporal Charles H. Canwell

Harry Loraine

Malcolm J. Montford

John Toner

Private Nicholas Applebury

James Beaty

Gilbert H. Beverly

Peter Bingel

John Brennan

James County

Thomas Dalton

David Dreakes

Robert Furlong

John A. Gale

Michael Groustine

Robert Haley

William S. Holmes

Frederick Jansen

Benjamin F. Kellog

Thomas Kennedy

Maurice Knopfmacher

Caspard Kupferk

Mathew Lodin

Charles F. Long

John Murrey

Patrick McDonald

John McManamin

John Pyne

Philip Rodel

Luke Shaughnessy

Michael J. Smith

Patrick Sullivan

## THE BATTLE MONUMENT

Peter Sullivan  
Patrick Tighe  
Mark White  
Edward M. Williams

*4th U. S. Infantry.*

Sergeant Timb Doherty

John Flynn  
Louis Planmann

John Riely  
John J. Strain

Corporal Michael McGarvey

William O'Brien  
German Restell

James Rogerson

Private Christian Albert

Ernest A. C. Aschemoor

William Bonner

Bernard Brady

Randall H. Brunning

Charles Caldwell

James M. Carroll

Michael Carroll

Frederick Case

Richard Casey

John Christensen

Uriah W. Clark

Thomas Conlin

Bernhard Douch

Christian Engers

Charles T. Fox

Henry Grazier

William Hamilton

William Harnett

William G. Harper  
John Kahear  
George Lemaine  
Patrick Masterson  
Bernard McCue  
James McDonald  
Roger McDonald  
Daniel L. McGinn  
Peter McManaman  
David Meredith  
David Miller  
Michael McCue  
Michael McGuire  
James O'Dowd  
Gottlieb Ott  
John Patterson  
Thomas Peters  
Isaac Rice  
John Rourke  
Bennet Robinson  
Edward Simpson  
Warner R. Thompson  
Andreas Waker

*5th U. S. Infantry.*

First Sergeant Luther Sheppard  
Sergeant John Stewart  
Corporal Simon Rothschild  
Henry Schlutter  
Private John Ford  
Nicholas Hayes  
Joseph Hudson  
Patrick Hughes  
Andres Kinnberger



## THE BATTLE MONUMENT

Thomas Leary  
Jacob Levy  
John Murphy  
John Pollock  
Francis Richard  
John Sands  
George A. Smith

*6th U. S. Infantry.*

First Sergeant Julius Thetard  
Sergeant Patrick Weare  
Corporal Owen Leonard  
James L. Lovett  
Herman Westhus  
Private Thomas Ainsworth  
William Brown  
James Campbell  
Cornelius Collins  
James Contoit  
John Cook  
Charles Costello  
John Donoghue  
James Dunlap  
William Fenton  
Frederick H. Hicks  
Thomas Jackson  
Patrick Kiernan  
Barney Lafferty  
Cornelius Leo  
John Mahony  
Patrick Mullen  
Charles F. Niemetz  
Patrick O'Keeffe  
Joseph L. Pinkham

William L. Rutherford  
Ransom B. Russell  
Christian F. Schmidtzer  
Henry Schultz  
John Sullivan  
John Wilson

*7th U. S. Infantry.*

Sergeant William James  
James M. Rockwell  
Timothy Sullivan  
Corporal Gustavus Percy  
John P. Rumbel  
Private Thomas Arnold  
John C. Ashton  
John A. Bishop  
Thomas Carey  
John C. Connolly  
William H. Curtis  
John Douglas  
John Ellard  
John Fitzgerald  
Joseph Folgen  
Charles Forrest  
Julius Furgeson  
Eugene F. Gibbins  
Michael Gill  
Thomas Gilling  
Alexander Gillon  
John H. Jack  
Cyrus Junkins  
Emile M. Kahn  
John Keenan  
Peter Keim

## THE BATTLE MONUMENT

Thomas Lawlare  
Harvey Lary  
John Liebrich  
Joseph C. Labadie  
William A. Mason  
John Mee  
William Muller  
Bernard McBride  
Peter McCue  
James McDonald  
James Nolan  
Edward Nugent  
James O'Brien  
James Reilly  
Pixlee Sherwood  
George Smith  
Patrick Smith  
Philip Shoemaker  
John Teahan  
William Wilson  
Frederick Winscher

*8th U. S. Infantry.*  
Private James Adams  
William Bailey  
James Cunningham  
Robert Boyle  
George O. Curtis  
William Dougharty  
William Gurl  
John Hanley  
Michael Hoag  
John Latimer  
Martin Molarcky

Christian W. Shafer  
William Waldov

*9th U. S. Infantry.*  
(None)

*10th U. S. Infantry.*

First Sergeant James Carroll  
William K. Davis

John Kelly

Sergeant Daniel C. Ballard

Herman Buiter

Thomas Corcoran

Michael Finnaughty

Able Johnston

Corporal James Craig

John A. Crotty

Thomas H. Crotty

Charles Fischer

George W. Green

Robert Hayes

Charles Smith

Low D. Webb

Private Rudolph Arndt

John Battersbee

Francis Blake

Thomas Brady

John C. Brown

Patrick Burke

Darby Burns

Hazimier Canomski

Carl Christianson

Francis M. Cleary

Peter Collins

## THE BATTLE MONUMENT

Michael Crogan  
Albert J. Cross  
Wesley Dailey  
James Daley  
John E. Davis  
Frank Depoire  
Edwin Eney  
Michael Feeney  
Thomas Fitzpatrick  
Richard Gregg  
George Harris  
Matthew Harrison  
Henry Heine  
John Henderson  
George W. Hicks  
John Hoggan  
John Igo  
Hugh Jeffery  
Stephen Jennings  
Israel L. Jones  
Mathew Kelly  
Thomas Kelly  
Michael Kennedy  
Joseph Kremer  
Owen Mahoney  
Andrew Marshal  
James Marx  
George Meins  
Frederick Miller  
Samuel Miller  
John B. Montgomery  
Owen McGorman  
Patrick McDonell  
Peter McKenny

Frank Nelson  
 Michael Neville  
 John Noonan  
 Joseph Odgers  
 Michael O'Keefe  
 John C. Orwig  
 John Parker  
 Eail Payne  
 John Reichling  
 Jacob Rife  
 Emil Rotwitt  
 Henry Ruhr  
 William Schweer  
 Henry Schwep  
 John Wesley Smith  
 John D. Steel  
 Oliver P. Stewart  
 Edward Walsh  
 Charles W. Washburn  
 Recruit William H. Potter

*11th U. S. Infantry.*

First Sergeant Thomas O'Connor  
 John Remsen  
 Sergeant John P. Birmingham  
 Edward Britt, Jr.  
 Frank W. Clock  
 Alfred E. Cook  
 William C. Fitzgerald  
 Patrick Fitzmorris  
 Henry Clay Ford  
 Francis Fuchs  
 James Henry  
 William H. Heys

## THE BATTLE MONUMENT

Samuel Murphy  
H. M. Reed  
William H. Thomas  
Corporal James B. F. Adams  
Josiah S. Estabrook  
James M. Fleming  
Pulaski Jerome  
Ephraim Sands  
William P. Woodworth  
William Wylie  
Private Albert Anderson  
Albert Ankerson  
George A. Annis  
Robert R. Armstrong  
John L. Arnold  
Joseph Bissonnette  
Michael H. Bock  
Charles W. Bodman  
George J. Brown  
Henry Brown  
Michael Carew  
James D. Cavenagh  
John Clahane  
John Conway  
Philip Corrigan  
John Creardon  
Michael Curley  
Mark Dempsey  
Napoleon Dubue  
Elias A. Dunkelberg  
Albert P. Eagle  
Alfred Esset  
George W. Fales  
Patrick Fallon

James Farrell  
Michael Fitzgibbon  
John Flagherty  
Jeremiah Ford  
Louis Fuchs  
Benjamin F. Garland  
Gedeon Germain  
John Goff  
John Hanna  
Solomon Hannant  
Charles Horton  
George Jacobs  
Otho Jenkins  
Darwin Johnson  
James Kelley  
John Keenan  
Jonas Keim  
Thomas Kennedy  
Thomas W. Laurence  
George LaMountain  
Henry Lasinger  
Henry L. Leighton  
Timothy Lowry  
Thomas Mallon  
Albert Mattice  
William Mears  
Gottlieb Metsger  
John Miller  
James F. Mitchell  
Patrick Molloy  
James Moonay  
Casimire Morain  
John T. Myers  
John McCluskey



Alcott D. McKeen  
Charles McElroy  
Private John O'Keefe  
Richard Parsons  
Andrew W. Perkins  
John H. Ransom  
Henry Reals  
William Rising  
John Roach  
Stapylton Robinson  
George Ryan  
Thomas F. Ryan  
George Scott  
Andreas Selyelie  
Frank Sheldon  
James L. Sholes  
George J. Simpson  
William I. Sloan  
Oliver J. Stork  
Levi Strickland  
Hubert Stone  
William Sullivan  
William H. Sullivan  
James Sweeney  
Henry Thron  
Charles H. Tinker  
Willard Twichell  
George Vanbuskirk  
William Wallace  
Charles Watkins  
Virgil I. Wheeler  
Luke White  
David Wright  
Amos B. Wilcox  
Charles Wilson

*12th U. S. Infantry.*

First Sergeant Richard Blakely

Kasper Dusmann

Thomas Earley

Sergeant Peter Black

William A. Eichelberger

Charles Meeks

Joseph Morrison

Valentine B. Oaks

Hugh Rogers

Michael Shannahan

Corporal Ithamer Barbur

William H. Brundage

Charles E. Dunn

Morgan Flanders

John B. McLaughlin

James M. Nelson

William Over

Francis Tracey

Samuel J. Walton

George M. Wark

Joel White

Ludwig Wittstock

Private George Abender

James Aiken

Charles Andrus

William Armstrong

Joseph Ashborne

Patrick Ayres

William D. Baldwin

Anthony Barrett

Solomon Bell

John Biggs

Benjamin F. Black

Justin S. Booth

## THE BATTLE MONUMENT

Anthony Bush  
Ezra Carter  
James Cassidy  
Joseph Champlain  
John Chard  
Aurora S. Chatfield  
John Clark  
Patrick Crawford  
George Comstock  
John Currie  
Jacob P. Cutright  
James T. Davis  
Michael Donavan  
Hiram Dunning  
William Dushon  
Levi Eells  
Solomon Eldridge  
Patrick Gartland  
Eugene Gerard  
Philip Glessner  
John Gray  
Samuel Green  
Edward M. Hammond  
William Hannegan  
George M. Harrington  
John Higgins  
Charles Hinniker  
William H. Hoffman  
Samuel Hyland  
Martin James  
Jacob Johnson  
Reuben Kelley  
Daniel Kenney  
Christopher Kimbley

George W. Kinney  
Edward Kirwin  
Edward Kiser  
Benjamin F. Lee  
Adrian Lucas  
Thomas Lyons  
Edward Maloney  
Stephen Markham  
Hugh McGowen  
Alexander McMillen  
Patrick Meagher  
Isaac Mellin  
Henry C. Mereness  
John Moles  
Thomas Morgan  
Levi Morway  
David D. Moser  
Edward McCann  
John McManus  
George Neeger  
James O'Conner  
William O'Grady  
Jonathan Oliver  
Andrew O'Neil  
Albert Parker  
George H. Patterson  
Alonson Pearce  
Martin Pringle  
Patrick Quigley  
Thomas Richards  
William Riley  
Joseph Robbe  
Frank Schiffmacher  
John L. Shackelford

## THE BATTLE MONUMENT

Charles Shaile  
Charles Shellhert  
James M. Sivine  
LaFayette G. Smith  
David Stancleft  
Edward N. Stewart  
Edgar I. Town  
Lewis Ward  
Frank Watier  
George Werner  
George Whiting  
Noah Wickersham  
John Wilkie  
Zule Witsel  
Charles Wright  
John Wyne

*13th U. S. Infantry.*

Sergeant-Major George W. Steever  
First Sergeant Frank Dilworth  
Sergeant James E. Browne  
Charles H. Ludlow  
John C. Matthews  
Milo J. Somers  
Jesse B. Webster  
Corporal Edward Maher  
Daniel T. Payne  
Asahel Skinner  
Robert H. Slate  
Henry Yank  
Musician George Haney  
Private Richard Bailey  
John Beringer  
Jacob H. Bumgardner

Clark Burris  
Thomas Cassidy  
William H. Clair  
Joseph C. Cramer  
John Danaha  
Thatcher O. Danforth  
Alonzo S. Eaton  
Dennis Flynn  
John Gillespie  
John Glancy  
Edward Hamilton  
John Hampson  
William H. H. Harrison  
Alfred Hastings  
Asaph K. Hildreth  
Christopher Hite  
Anton Jeager  
George H. Johnson  
John C. Kimble  
Augustus G. Laban  
John Lerner  
Daniel Lienhardt  
Henry Lurink  
John Maggert  
William Miller  
Charles H. Mooers  
James Nash  
Richard H. Palmer  
Frank Roberts  
Gottfred Rocht  
Charles Schroeder  
William P. Sims  
Thomas Warner  
Charles Wheaton

## THE BATTLE MONUMENT

Michael Winn  
Edward D. Wood

*14th U. S. Infantry.*

First Sergeant Joseph Stengele

Sergeant John F. Barnes

John Doyle

John Collins

Albert Funke

Jesse A. Ingersoll

Francis L. Theremin

Albert M. Welles

James Williams

Thomas F. Wise

Corporal William H. H. Barnhart

Joel Edmund Benton

Francis Burchard

John Burke

Daniel Cavanagh

Lewis F. Colton

William A. Fay

Gustav Fomm

James Green

Milles Jamerson

John Laffin

George Meyers

William H. Reed

Augustus S. Vogintz

James Worrell

Private William U. Aid

John W. Allen

James A. Alexander

Abram Baker

Marion Bartholf

Lewis Berkfelt  
John Bonaparte  
William J. Boyle  
Warner Brown  
Edward Burns  
Harrison Carkin  
Samuel Carnes  
Patrick Cassidy  
Hiram Cole  
Parker C. Colladay  
George Compton  
Patrick Cooney  
Nathaniel B. Copp  
Arthur Cosgrove  
Paul S. Crosby  
John Cushing  
Gurdin B. Dart  
John Davidson  
Patrick Degnan  
Thomas Diamon  
Michael Donohue  
William Driesbach  
Dennis Driscoll  
John M. Esby  
James Eagin  
Hector Fanton  
John Farrell  
Charles Fees  
John Fitzgerald  
John Foley  
Henry Francis  
Robert Franey  
Dudley Gordon  
James Gordon



Samuel W. Goodall  
Frederick Grasper  
John Green  
Allen Hadley  
William D. Hammonds  
Thomas Hannah  
William Harris  
James Hart  
Hiram Haynes  
John C. Heath  
Jackson Henion  
Barney Horan  
John L. Horton  
Edmund W. Howard  
Horace P. Howd  
Andrew J. Hughes  
John Jefferies  
• William Jenner  
Moses Jones  
Henry Keast  
Tracy A. Kellogg  
Albert Kendall  
Christopher Klenk  
Duncan Langmuir  
Patrick Larkin  
Michael Ledwitch  
Byron Loomis  
Andrew Love  
David Loyall  
Charles Lucua  
Martin Luhtz  
Dennis Martin  
Nicholas W. Millis  
John McAlpine

Arthur McCune  
John McDonald  
Thomas McDonald  
James McManus  
John McSorley  
Peter Millmore  
James Minogue  
Walter Moll  
James Morrison  
Thomas Murray  
John Mooney  
Thomas Mulligan  
Hiram Newman  
Thomas Noonan  
Charles O'Conner  
Patrick O'Neill  
Edwin G. Osgood  
Joshua Peck  
Sidney R. Peterson  
Charles N. Phillips  
Patrick Power  
William Prescott  
Ezra Prindle  
David Regan  
Oliver Robbins  
Hiram B. Robinson  
Martin Roney  
Charles Schirmer  
Ozias Shank  
Thomas E. Sheets  
Richard Simpkins  
Simon Singerling  
George Slade  
George Smith

## THE BATTLE MONUMENT

Samuel S. Smith  
John Smith  
Henry Snider  
George Stadler  
Edson Stevens  
Frederick Stevens  
William H. Swartz  
Robert Swindells  
James Trusdell  
George F. Turner  
Ezra Vallean  
Edward Vining  
Mark Ward  
George Watson  
Sidney Way  
John Weik  
Erastus D. Woodman  
Playford Woods

*15th U. S. Infantry.*  
First Sergeant Edward Cummings  
Charles Kelling  
Sergeant William H. Benson  
Peter Byrnes  
Peter Hartz  
John G. Hughes  
John Kanable  
Edward Quinn  
Corporal Augustus Brown  
Daniel Butler  
John Carr  
Charles Wesley Chessroun  
Samuel T. Davis  
J. Henry Ferris

AT WEST POINT

177

Thomas M. Irwin  
William McDonald  
Thomas Price  
Musician Patrick Burns  
Private Robert Adams  
Mathias Akerman  
Jacob Aumiller  
John Bawer  
Jonathan Blaker  
Franklin Blanz  
David Bowman  
Chester Brown  
Isaac Bubb  
Archelaus Card  
Joseph A. Cellar  
Andrew J. Collins  
William E. Coyn  
John Cradle  
Henry Darwood  
Isaac Debore  
Isaac Detwiler  
Enoch Dunham  
Andrew Duttry  
Thomas Findly  
Samuel Finley  
Elias Fissel  
Patrick Fits  
John Frank  
Ithiner Gatton  
Benjamin Geph  
Gustave Gericke  
Peter Gilooly  
Jesse B. Goodsell  
Elias K. Gruver

David Hartz  
William M. Hatch  
Henry M. Hayden  
Lawrence Hayes  
Thomas Hegan  
William Hennicy  
Jacob Hexamer  
Edward Higley  
William H. Hoover  
Robert M. Horner  
Robert Howell  
Vincent Jester  
David Jones  
William Kappel  
William Ambrose King  
Harrison Kinney  
Emanuel Kritzer  
Joseph T. R. Lamb  
William Leiby  
James H. Lemon  
Francis M. LeRoy  
Isaiah Lomison  
John Marrs  
John Marshall  
John W. Marshgrove  
Christian F. Matznick  
John Mauk  
Samuel Mehaffey  
Franklin Meson  
John Murphy  
William McCall  
Florence McCarty  
James H. McDowell  
Daniel McGowan

James McKinley  
Robert Miller  
Edward Moran  
Michael McCabe  
Patrick McDonald  
Daniel Neely  
Samuel Newcomb  
Cyrus Newman  
Jeremiah Nichols  
Samuel G. Nunveller  
Joshua W. Patten  
David Perry  
Joshua M. Prevost  
Farrel Queenan  
Suton B. Quin  
Robert Raison  
Alex. C. Ramsey  
Daniel Reichart  
Josephus Reis  
Benjamin Riddle  
Edward Rogers  
Hamilton W. C. Roney  
Newton Root  
John Rourke  
Robert Ruttman  
Joseph Sandbach  
Benjamin Scott  
Thomas J. Scutt  
Philip Sep  
Harrison C. Smith  
Jesse Sponsler  
Joseph Styer  
Thomas Suthers  
Martin V. Suttle

## THE BATTLE MONUMENT

John Sweaney  
Henry Symington  
Charles W. Thompson  
George Townsend  
Charles H. Umbaugh  
Lewis Vasion  
Gustavus Vincent  
John Walsh  
William E. Walter  
Harrison Wannamacher  
John Waugh  
Thomas E. Whiteside  
David Wise

*16th U. S. Infantry.*

Commissary Sergeant James M. Howe  
Sergeant Brice Veirs Baker  
William D. Reynolds  
Corporal Thomas Donahue  
David C. Jennings  
Alexander Kinkaid  
Thomas O'Neill  
Robert Robinson  
Cortland Wells  
Private Samuel C. Adams  
Walter F. Amos  
Hallett W. Barber  
Alexander Boyle  
Edward Brady  
Amos Brainard  
James Brooks  
James Buck  
Thomas Caldwell  
Patrick Canon

Erastus Cheedle  
Frank Clark  
Jacob Clement  
Christian Corai  
John Crabtree  
Solomon H. Curtis  
James Darcy  
Gregory Drouillard  
John Dubi  
Fernando Ferguson  
Carl Fjetterstrom  
Nathan Frost  
George E. Galligher  
James Gillick  
Francis A. Gilson  
Nicholas Ginsburg  
Nicholas Growney  
John Harrison  
Joseph Harper  
Nicholas Hendelong  
William J. Hendrickson  
Martin Herrix  
William Howard  
John Hurley  
George P. Hutchinson  
Frederick Kalenbach  
Patrick Keho  
Michael Kilmartin  
William J. Leslie  
Benjamin Lewis  
James B. Lewis  
Hugh Livingston  
Charles Lyons  
George Mahon



Charles A. Mann  
Amos Mellott  
Elias Minnich  
Patrick Murphy  
Felix McCarthy  
Patrick McCaughy  
John McLeod  
Martin O'Connor  
John Olson  
Louis Orth  
Dennis O'Sullivan  
Thomas Owens  
Charles Page  
Lemuel K. Palmer  
Ami Curtis Perry  
Robert Pitts  
George L. Pooler  
Samuel Robinson  
Robert W. Russell  
James Saunders  
Warren E. Sawyer  
Coleman Shuff  
Benjamin F. Silsby  
Aaron Simons  
Richard Stanley  
Charles B. Stiteler  
Hanson Stocdal  
John Stokes  
Samuel Swainbank  
Wilford Trueblood  
Valentine Vigar  
Charles West  
Zacariah G. White  
John Williams

*17th U. S. Infantry.*

First Sergeant William H. T. Hogan

Sergeant Silas P. Blanchard

James M. Downs

Charles P. Giles

Henry P. Hyde

Henry J. Madison

Ransom L. Smith

Corporal Stephen G. Armstrong

Elias H. Baker

John Elliott

Dennis Fitzpatrick

Francis D. Gould

James Mitchell

John S. Pomeroy

John W. M. Small

John C. Wadsworth

Lester F. Wells

Private Albion T. E. Avery

Albert I. Allard

William F. Banks

Patrick Baron

Enos S. Bishop

Thomas Brozzen

David Burke

Charles P. Butler

William A. Byrne

William Cahill

Washington Cole

Daniel J. Conant

Solon L. Cornell

William J. Cottell

David Crider

William Duffy

## THE BATTLE MONUMENT

Alphonso Estes  
John Finton  
Patrick Flood  
Frederick W. Gans  
Albert M. Gould  
Michael Hallinan  
George G. Hammond  
Joseph Henny  
Ephraim Holmes  
Edwin A. Howard  
Rufus B. Jameson  
Thomas Kearney  
George M. Kennerson  
Louis Kilborn  
Marcus Killam  
John King  
Michael King  
Michael Landers  
Nathaniel Lombard  
Thomas Lynn  
James Mangan  
Michael Marshal  
Patrick Mchan  
James Merrill  
Charles H. Miller  
Jacob Mitchell  
Michael Murphy  
Samuel Murray  
James McHough  
John McMahan  
Barney McNamee  
Erskine E. McMillan  
Amos Newland  
Stover W. Nichols

Patrick O'Brian  
Bartholomew O'Donnell  
Michael O'Kane  
George W. Paul  
William Pender  
Robert Perkins  
Orlando H. Powers  
Joseph Prince  
George C. Prouty  
William Schmidt  
Fairy Selem  
Sebastian Shaffer  
George Sites  
Carl Joseph Standar  
Benjamin Stone  
Edward Sullivan  
Charles H. Temple  
Henry Thompson  
Isaac Travis  
Josiah Victory  
Charles H. Whitney  
Constantine Yeker

*18th U. S. Infantry.*

Sergeant-Major Christopher Peterson  
First Sergeant Zenas Dunham  
Ruggels Elrick  
George F. White  
Sergeant James Barrett  
John G. Boyce  
Cheyney H. Dawson  
Samuel Dobbins  
Amos Flegal  
Solomon Greenley

## THE BATTLE MONUMENT

Henry Headley  
Thomas W. Jesse  
William P. Leibole  
William D. Madeira  
Thomas Shonessy  
William Tombon  
Tunis H. Swick  
Joseph F. Wether  
Corporal Jesse H. Brooks  
Bernard C. Connelly  
Joseph H. Dodds  
John C. Donnelly  
Warren D. Estabrook  
John Falter  
Alexander Goodwell  
Joseph L. Harcourt  
William H. Himes  
Samuel Hobill  
Jacob Leibole  
John Linebaugh  
Isaac Linn  
Thomas J. Long  
James Lowden  
Engelbert A. Miller  
Uriah H. McDowell  
Patrick O'Connors  
Francis M. Philippi  
William Walter  
Musician James Marsh  
Private James Adair  
John Alberty  
Peter Altmeyer  
James Anderson  
James A. Anderson

Charles Argus  
S. T. Armstrong  
John W. Arthur  
William Baglin, Jr.  
Gordon Beard  
Ezra Beckwith  
William H. Bellfield  
Isaac Bemestarfer  
Edwin Benjamin  
Andrew Bowers  
Jacob Bike  
Jacob Blessing  
Joseph Bray  
Bernard Brinck  
George Brooks  
Preston Brown  
Henry Burns  
Martin Burr  
George W. Burton  
Adolphus Caio  
Arthur D. Cantrell  
John J. Carmean  
John Cashell  
John W. Cass  
Bishop Church  
Miller Clark  
Abraham Combs  
Andrew J. Connor  
William Cornwall  
William H. Crandall  
Edward Cunningham  
Samuel Daihl  
Thomas B. Daniels  
Alexander Dean

Thompson J. W. Devor  
William H. Diehl  
James Dixon  
William Durrler  
George Eckert  
Joseph F. Elcbeck  
William Ennis  
Joseph A. Ensign  
Valentine Farrenkoff  
James S. Fisher  
James Fitzgerald  
Willis B. Fitzgerald  
Franklin S. Frick  
John Fussalman  
Michael Gallivin  
Philip Gorsuck  
William Gray  
Mahlon F. Hancock  
James Handley  
Elisha Harper  
James Harrisson  
John T. Havice  
Jarret Claiborn Headington  
Alexander Helmold  
Moses C. Helvirson  
Ambrose Higgins  
Ferdinand Hill  
Samuel Hill  
Nicholas Holsbach  
Joseph Hook  
Jeremiah Howald  
George W. Hoyt  
Thomas Porter Hunley  
W. W. Hutchison

Joseph A. Hynus  
John Jacobee  
Joel Jacobs  
John Jewel  
Isaac B. Jones  
Richard J. Jones  
Frank Kelley  
Fredric H. Kiest  
George W. Kleckner  
Daniel Kring  
Edward P. Lacey  
Charles W. Laff  
Michael Larkin  
William H. Larrowe  
Anthony Livingston  
Joseph Luken  
James B. Massey  
Francis Masterson  
John Merten  
Thomas Mooney  
George H. Morrison  
Samuel Mowrer  
Patrick McDonnell  
Peter Murphy  
James W. McAdow  
Alfred M. McGinnis  
Robert McGuire  
Thomas Nary  
Robert F. Nightingale  
Dennis O'Brien  
James O'Neill  
John O'Hara  
James Ostrander  
Samuel Palmer



John W. Parsons  
Thornton Perry  
Harvey Peters, Jr.  
John W. Peters  
William L. Pinney  
Emery Plumley  
George H. Poorman  
Timothy Quinn  
Martin Rapstock  
Nathan Ray  
Stephen Ray  
David Redmon  
Charles Reifenberg  
Samuel C. Rhoads  
Henry Rider  
Charles Roberson  
William H. Robey  
Amos Robins  
Patrick Savage  
Joseph W. Sawyer  
James M. Saxton  
Theodore Schmitz  
Charles Schreck  
Hugh Sclan  
Gideon W. B. Searight  
Jacob Shaffer  
Amos Sherman  
Isaac S. Shoffner  
Christian Shrack  
George Shuler  
William Sieg  
Joseph Harrison Silk  
George B. Smith  
Harrison D. Smith

Henry D. Smith  
 James Smith  
 John M. Smith  
 David Sours  
 George W. Stierhof  
 David D. Stine  
 George W. Stone  
 Francis Stoufer  
 George W. Stover  
 Martin V. Swank  
 William H. Swisher  
 Abraham Tabler  
 Jonas Tallhamer  
 Newton Tharp  
 William H. Thomas  
 James Thompson  
 John Henry Tieman  
 Jonathan Trueblood  
 George Waterfield  
 Alexander White  
 William E. Wilison  
 Isaac Wilson  
 John Wilson  
 Joseph Wosmer  
 Franklin Zimmerman

*19th U. S. Infantry.*

Sergeant James F. Day  
 Patrick Leonard  
 John H. Topky  
 Corporal Lewis Bols  
 Nicholas Clemenz  
 Benjamin Davis  
 Thomas Doyle

## THE BATTLE MONUMENT

Joseph Furer  
Frederick Kunzel  
John Reed  
Alexander Van Dolkum  
John R. Waller  
Private John W. Barnes  
John Boyer  
Thomas Brennen  
Charles Brown  
David M. Chubb  
John Dignan  
Townsend E. Fall  
Alexander Filson  
Michael P. Fishell  
David Gifford  
George Goettinger  
Edward Gorman  
Bernard Haggerty  
Joseph Hendricks  
Samuel C. Higgins  
• Alexander Hood  
Peter Laughlin  
Aaron Luther  
Patrick Lynch  
William Manning  
George W. McGuinn  
John O'Brien  
James Pierson  
Henry Porter  
John Quinn  
William Randall  
William Resor  
Jacob Romig  
John Schilbe

Philip Schrom  
Henry Shul  
Adam Smith  
James Smith  
Claiborne Taliafero  
Charles Tanner  
Paul Tatem  
Henry Thompson  
Henry T. Tibbits  
John Wilger



## RECAPITULATION.

Total number of officers killed . . . .	188
Total number of enlisted men killed . . . .	2042

### OFFICERS.

General Officers . . . . .	2
General Staff Officers . . . . .	4

#### *Staff Corps.*

Corps of Engineers . . . . .	7
Corps of Topographical Engineers . . . . .	2
Ordnance Department . . . . .	2

---

Total Staff Corps	11
-------------------	----

#### *Cavalry.*

1st Cavalry . . . . .	8	4th Cavalry . . . . .	5
2d Cavalry . . . . .	5	5th Cavalry . . . . .	8
3d Cavalry . . . . .	2	6th Cavalry . . . . .	8

---

Total Cavalry	36
---------------	----

# AT WEST POINT

195

## *Artillery.*

1st Artillery . . .	8	4th Artillery . . .	6
2d Artillery . . .	5	5th Artillery . . .	10
3d Artillery . . .	3		
			<hr/>
Total Artillery			32

## *Infantry.*

1st Infantry . . .	2	11th Infantry . . .	8
2d " . . .	9	12th " . . .	11
3d " . . .	2	13th " . . .	4
4th " . . .	4	14th " . . .	10
5th " . . .	3	15th " . . .	4
6th " . . .	2	16th " . . .	9
7th " . . .	4	17th " . . .	9
8th " . . .	3	18th " . . .	9
9th " . . .	0	19th " . . .	4
10th " . . .	6		
			<hr/>
Total Infantry			103

# ENLISTED MEN.

## *Staff Corps.*

Battalion of Engineers . . .	2	Signal Corps . . .	6
Ordnance Corps . . .	1	General Service . . .	1
			<hr/>
Total Staff Corps			10

## *Cavalry.*

1st Cavalry . . .	79	4th Cavalry . . .	42
2d " . . .	72	5th " . . .	52
3d " . . .	26	6th " . . .	47
			<hr/>
Total Cavalry			318

*Artillery.*

1st Artillery	.	76	4th Artillery	.	80
2d "	.	48	5th "	.	81
3d "	.	39			<hr/>
Total Artillery					324

*Infantry.*

1st Infantry	.	31	11th Infantry	.	115
2d "	.	87	12th "	.	118
3d "	.	37	13th "	.	52
4th "	.	51	14th "	.	150
5th "	.	16	15th "	.	129
6th "	.	31	16th "	.	87
7th "	.	47	17th "	.	89
8th "	.	13	18th "	.	205
9th "	.	0	19th "	.	51
10th "	.	81			<hr/>
Total Infantry					1390



## LIST OF ORIGINAL SUBSCRIBERS FOR THE BATTLE MONUMENT.

<i>Name and Rank.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
Abbot, H. L., Captain of Engineers . . .	\$13.00
Abert, J. W., Major of Engineers . . .	10.00
Alderdice & Co., Sutlers, 12th Infantry . . .	10.00
Aldrich, B., Lieutenant 8th Infantry . . .	7.00
Alexander, C. T., Surgeon . . .	10.00
Alexander, E. B., Colonel 10th Infantry . . .	13.00
Ames, A., Brigadier-General; Lieutenant 5th Artillery	18.00
Ames, E. R., Lieutenant 7th Infantry . . .	10.00
Amory, T. J. C., Col. Mass. Vols.; Capt. 7th Infy.	13.00
Anderson, T. M., Captain 10th Infantry . . .	10.00
Andrews, C. C., Colonel 3d Minn. Volunteers . . .	13.00
Arnold, A. K., Captain 5th Cavalry . . .	10.00
Arnold, Isaac . . .	7.00
Arnold, W. F., Lieutenant 8th Infantry . . .	7.00
Ash, J. P., Captain 5th Cavalry . . .	10.00
Atchison, C. B., Capt. A. D. C. Vols.; Lt. 3d Inf.	8.00
Austin, R. H., Capt. 24th Wisconsin Volunteers . . .	10.00
Ayres, R., Lieutenant 19th Infantry . . .	10.00
Babbitt, L. S., 1st Lieutenant Ord. Department . . .	10.00
Bache, H., Colonel of Engineers . . .	13.00



<i>Name and Rank.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
Bacon, C., Jr., Assistant Surgeon . . . .	\$7.00
Baden, J. T., Lieutenant 5th Cavalry . . . .	10.00
Bailey, T. C. J., Captain 17th Infantry . . . .	10.00
Bainbridge, E. C., Captain 5th Artillery . . . .	8.00
Bainbridge, A. H., Lieutenant 14th Infantry . . . .	7.00
Baird, A., Brigadier-General . . . . .	50.00
Baldwin, H. M., 2d Lieutenant 5th Artillery . . . .	10.00
Bales, F. H., Captain, retired . . . . .	8.00
Ball, E., Lieutenant 1st Cavalry . . . . .	7.00
Bankhead, H. C., Captain 5th Infantry . . . .	11.00
Barclay, C. B. (Citizen) . . . . .	100.00
Barry, R. P., Captain 16th Infantry . . . .	8.00
Barry, W. F., Brig.-Gen., Major 5th Artillery . . . .	18.00
Bartholomew, W. H., Captain 16th Infantry . . . .	7.00
Bartlett, C. G., Captain 12th Infantry . . . .	10.00
Bartlett, W. H. C., Prof. U. S. M. A. . . . .	15.00
Beaumont, E. B., Captain 4th Cavalry . . . .	8.00
Beckwith, A., Major Subsistence Department . . . .	15.00
Beecher, H. B., Lieutenant 4th Artillery . . . .	10.00
Beecher, Rev. H. W. . . . .	50.00
Benét, S. V., Captain Ordnance Department . . . .	10.00
Benham, H. W., Brigadier-General Volunteers . . . .	18.00
Benjamin, S. N., Lieutenant 3d Artillery . . . .	10.00
Benton, J. G., Captain Ordnance Department . . . .	10.00
Best, C. L., Captain 4th Artillery . . . . .	11.00
Bisbee, W. H., Lieutenant 18th Infantry . . . .	7.00
Bliss, A., Captain and A. Q. M. . . . .	20.00
Blunt, C. E., Major Engineers . . . . .	10.00
Blunt, M. M., Captain 12th Infantry . . . .	8.00
Board, C. A. F., retired . . . . .	8.00
Bomford, J. V., Lieutenant-Colonel 16th Infantry . . . .	11.00
Bonneville, B. L. E., Colonel, retired . . . .	13.00
Bowman, A. H., Colonel of Engineers . . . .	40.00

<i>Name and Rank.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
Boyce, P., Lieutenant 8th Infantry . . . . .	\$10.00
Brackett, A. G., Colonel Vols.; Major 1st Cavalry . . . . .	13.00
Brady, G. K., Lieutenant 14th Infantry . . . . .	7.00
Brainerd, T. C., Assistant Surgeon . . . . .	10.00
Brewerton, H., Lieutenant-Colonel of Engineers . . . . .	25.00
Brigham, E. D., Capt. Com. Sub. . . . .	8.00
Britton, T., Lieutenant 6th Infantry . . . . .	7.00
Brooks, W. T. H., Major-General . . . . .	30.00
Brown, F. H., Lieutenant 18th Infantry . . . . .	7.00
Brown, H., Lieutenant 18th Infantry . . . . .	7.00
Buchanan, R. C., Lieut.-Colonel 14th Infantry . . . . .	11.00
Buell, D. C., Major-General Volunteers . . . . .	30.00
Buffington, A. R., Captain Ordnance Department . . . . .	10.00
Burbank, S. W., Captain 14th Infantry . . . . .	10.00
Burke, D. W., Lieutenant 2d Infantry . . . . .	10.00
Burke, P. E., Captain 14th Infantry . . . . .	8.00
Burnett, R. L., Lieutenant 12th Infantry . . . . .	7.00
Burnham, H. M., First Lieutenant 4th Artillery . . . . .	25.00
Burns, T., Lieutenant 1st Cavalry . . . . .	10.00
Burns, W. W., Brigadier-General . . . . .	18.00
Burroughs, Geo., Lieutenant Engineers . . . . .	10.00
Bush, E. G., Captain 10th Infantry . . . . .	8.00
Butler, J., Lieutenant 2d Infantry . . . . .	7.00
Butterfield, D., Major-General . . . . .	27.00
Byrne, T., Lieutenant 2d Infantry . . . . .	7.00
Callender, F. D., Major Ordnance Department . . . . .	10.00
Canby, S., Lieutenant 4th Artillery . . . . .	7.00
Card, B. C., Captain and A. Q. M. . . . .	8.00
Carlin, W. P., Brigadier-General . . . . .	20.00
Carney, J. D., Captain 17th Infantry . . . . .	8.00
Carpenter, A. B., Lieutenant 19th Infantry . . . . .	10.00
Carpenter, T. H., Captain 17th Infantry . . . . .	8.00
Carr, C. C. C., Lieutenant 1st Cavalry . . . . .	10.00

<i>Name and Rank.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
Carr, E. A., Brigadier-General . . . .	\$18.00
Carter, J. W., Lieutenant 17th Infantry . .	7.00
Casey, Silas, Major-General . . . .	30.00
Casey, T. L., Major Corps of Engineers . .	10.00
Chaffee, C. C., Lieutenant Ordnance Department .	15.00
Chambers, A., Brigadier-General; Capt. 18th Infantry	20.00
Chambliss, W. P., Major 4th Cavalry . . .	10.00
Chapman, W., Lieutenant-Colonel, retired . .	11.00
Chevers, M. L., Chaplain, U. S. A. . . .	8.00
Choisey, G. L., Lieutenant 14th Infantry . .	7.00
Clarke, F. M., Captain 5th Artillery . . .	10.00
Clay, H. DeB., Captain 14th Infantry . . .	8.00
Clay, J. K., Lieutenant 14th Infantry . . .	7.00
Clements, B. A., Surgeon . . . .	10.00
Clinton, Wm., Captain 10th Infantry . . .	10.00
Coates, E. M., Lieutenant 12th Infantry . .	10.00
Coggswell, M., Captain 8th Infantry . . .	10.00
Cole, A. A., Lieutenant 7th Infantry . . .	7.00
Coleman, R. W., Civilian . . . .	15.00
Collins, G. H., Civilian . . . .	10.00
Comly, C., Lieutenant Ordnance Department .	20.00
Comstock, C. B., Captain Corps of Engineers .	11.00
Conrad, J. S., Captain 2d Infantry . . . .	8.00
Coolidge, R. H., Medical Inspector . . . .	15.00
Cooper, S. W., Lieutenant 8th Infantry . . .	7.00
Coppinger, J. J., Captain 14th Infantry . .	10.00
Cornick, W. F., Assistant Surgeon . . . .	7.00
Counselman, J. H., Lieutenant 1st Artillery .	10.00
Crilly, F. J., Captain and A. Q. M. . . .	10.00
Crofton, R. E. A., Captain 16th Infantry . .	8.00
Crosman, C. H., Colonel and Quartermaster .	13.00
Cross, O., Lieutenant-Colonel and Quartermaster .	15.00
Culbertson, S. S., Lieutenant 19th Infantry .	10.00

## AT WEST POINT

201

<i>Name and Rank.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
Curtis, A., Lieutenant 19th Infantry . . .	\$10.00
Curtis, S. R., Major-General . . .	27.00
Cushing, H. C., Lieutenant 4th Artillery . . .	10.00
Cuyler, J. M., Surgeon U. S. A. . . .	15.00
Dallis, A. J., Captain . . . .	10.00
Darling, J. A., Major Vols.; Lieut. 2d Artillery .	10.00
Davidson, J. W., Brigadier-General . . .	18.00
Davis, O. E., First Lieutenant of Engineers . .	7.00
Davis, R., Lieutenant 2d Infantry . . .	7.00
Davis, T., Lieutenant 19th Infantry . . .	10.00
Dean, W., Lieutenant 1st Cavalry . . .	10.00
DeCourcy, F. E., Lieutenant 13th Infantry . .	10.00
DeKay, D., Lieutenant 14th Infantry . . .	7.00
Delafield, R., Colonel of Engineers . . .	50.00
Denton, A. B., 18th Infantry . . . .	10.00
DeRussy, R. E., Colonel of Engineers . . .	25.00
Dimmick, J., Colonel U. S. A. . . .	13.00
Dodge, R. I., Captain 8th Infantry . . .	10.00
Dolan, M., Lieutenant 2d Infantry . . .	10.00
Donaldson, J. L., Major Q. M. Department .	15.00
Dorman, O. M., Paymaster Volunteers . . .	10.00
Doubleday, A., Major 17th Infantry ; Major-General	27.00
Downey, G. M., Lieutenant 14th Infantry . .	8.00
Dowling, J. T., Lieutenant 17th Infantry . .	7.00
Drouillard, J. P., Captain 6th Infantry . . .	8.00
Drum, W. F., Captain 2d Infantry . . .	8.00
Drummond, Thos., Captain 5th Cavalry . . .	10.00
Drury, T., Lieutenant 2d Infantry . . .	7.00
Dryer, H., Captain 4th Infantry . . .	8.00
DuBarry, B., Major and Com. Sub. . . .	10.00
DuBois, J. V., Captain 3d Cavalry ; Col. of Vols. .	13.00
Dudley, J. S., Lieutenant 2d Artillery . . .	7.00
Duer, E. A., Lieutenant 1st Artillery . . .	10.00

<i>Name and Rank.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
Duncan, T., Major 3d Cavalry . . . .	\$10.00
Dunn, T. S., Lieutenant 10th Infantry . . .	10.00
DuPont, H. A., Lieutenant 5th Artillery . . .	7.00
Dutton, A. H., Lieutenant of Engineers . . .	15.00
Earle, M., Lieutenant 10th Infantry . . . .	10.00
Eckert, G. B., Lieutenant 3d Infantry . . . .	7.00
Eddy, A. R., Captain and A. Q. M. . . . .	8.00
Edgerton, W. G., Captain 11th Infantry . . .	8.00
Edie, J. R., Lieutenant Ordnance Department . .	10.00
Edson, T., Captain Ordnance Department . . .	8.00
Edwards, D., Lieutenant 19th Infantry . . .	10.00
Egbert, H. C., Lieutenant 12th Infantry . . .	10.00
Eggemeyer, A., Lieutenant 10th Infantry . . .	10.00
Elder, S. S., Captain 1st Artillery . . . . .	8.00
Elliot, G. H., Captain of Engineers . . . . .	20.00
Elliott, W. L., Brigadier-General ; Major 1st Cav.	20.00
Ellis, H. A., Captain 17th Infantry . . . . .	10.00
Emerson, J. J., Lieutenant 17th Infantry . . .	7.00
Estes, C. A. M., Lieutenant 16th Infantry . . .	10.00
Evans, A. W., Captain 6th Cavalry . . . . .	10.00
Ewers, E. P., Lieutenant 19th Infantry . . .	7.00
Falk, W., Lieutenant 2d Infantry . . . . .	7.00
Falvey, J., Lieutenant 3d Cavalry . . . . .	7.00
Farley, J. P., Lieutenant of Ordnance . . . .	7.00
Farquhar, F. U., Captain of Engineers . . . .	8.00
Feiler, N. J., Captain 1st Cavalry . . . . .	10.00
Fessenden, F., Col. Vols. ; Capt. 12th Infantry	13.00
Fetterman, W. J., Captain 18th Infantry . . .	8.00
Field, J. H. V., Lieutenant Ordnance Department	7.00
Fitzgerald, J., Lieutenant 2d Artillery . . . .	7.00
Fitzhugh, C. L., Lieutenant 4th Artillery . . .	10.00
Flagler, D. W., Captain Ordnance Department .	10.00
Fletcher, C. H., Captain 1st Infantry . . . .	8.00

<i>Name and Rank.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
Flint, F. F., Lieutenant-Colonel . . .	\$15.00
Foot, A., Lieutenant 14th Infantry . . .	7.00
Forsyth, J. W., Captain 18th Infantry . . .	10.00
Foster, J. G., Major-General . . .	30.00
Frank, R. T., Captain 8th Infantry . . .	10.00
Franklin, W. B., Major-General ; Col. 12th Infantry	30.00
Franklin, W. S., Captain 12th Infantry . . .	8.00
French, W. H., Major-General . . .	30.00
Fry, J. B., Major, A. A. G., Prov. Mar. General	13.00
Gansvoort, H. S., Lt. 5th Art. ; Col. N.Y. Vol. Cav.	13.00
Gapen, H. C., Lieutenant 15th Infantry . . .	7.00
Gardiner, J. W. T., Major, retired . . .	10.00
Garrard, K., Brigadier-General ; Captain 5th Cavalry	20.00
Gentry, W. T., Captain 17th Infantry . . .	10.00
Getty, T. M., Surgeon . . .	10.00
Gibbon, J., Brigadier-General . . .	20.00
Gibbs, J. S., Lieutenant 1st Artillery . . .	7.00
Gibbs, T. K., Lieutenant 1st Artillery . . .	7.00
Gibson, A. A., Major 2d Artillery . . .	10.00
Gibson, H. G., Col. of Vols. ; Major 3d Cavalry .	13.00
Giddings, G. R., Major 14th Infantry . . .	10.00
Gilbert, C. C., Major 19th Infantry . . .	10.00
Gillespie, G. L., Lieutenant of Engineers . . .	10.00
Gillmore, Q. A., Major-General . . .	27.00
Gilman, J. H., Captain and Com. Sub. . .	8.00
Goddard, C. C., Captain 17th Infantry . . .	10.00
Goddard, C. E., Assistant Surgeon . . .	7.00
Goodhue, J. M., Captain 11th Infantry . . .	8.00
Gooding, O. P., Capt. 10th Inf. ; Col. 6th Mass. Cav.	13.00
Gordan, G. H., Brig.-Gen. (late Capt. M. Rifles) .	25.00
Graham, J. D., Colonel of Engineers . . .	20.00
Granger, G., Major-General . . .	27.00
Granger, R. S., Brigadier-General . . .	20.00

<i>Name and Rank.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
Grant, U. S., Lieutenant-General . . .	\$50.00
Greene, J. D., Colonel 8th Infantry . . .	20.00
Greene, O. D., Major, A. A. G. . . .	10.00
Green, M. C., Lieutenant 13th Infantry . . .	10.00
Grier, W. N., Lieutenant-Colonel 1st Cavalry . . .	11.00
Grossman, F. E., Lieutenant 7th Infantry . . .	8.00
Haight, E., Captain Vols. ; Lieutenant 16th Infantry . . .	10.00
Haines, T. J., Colonel, Com. Sub. . . .	13.00
Hall, J. A., Lieutenant 1st Cavalry . . .	10.00
Hall, R. H., Captain 10th Infantry . . .	20.00
Hall, R. M., Lieutenant 1st Artillery . . .	7.00
Hamilton, J., Captain 3d Artillery . . .	8.00
Hamilton, S. M., Lieutenant 3d Infantry . . .	7.00
Hammond, J. F., Surgeon . . . .	10.00
Harbach, A. A., Lieutenant 11th Infantry . . .	10.00
Hardin, M. D., Lieut.-Col. Vols.; Lieut. 3d Art'y . . .	30.00
Hargrave, R. W., Lieutenant 17th Infantry . . .	7.00
Harker, C. G., Captain 15th Infantry . . .	13.00
Harrington, G., Lieutenant 3d Cavalry . . .	7.00
Harris, W. H., Captain Ordnance . . . .	10.00
Haskin, J. A., Major 3d Artillery . . . .	12.00
Hastings, J., Lieutenant 5th Cavalry . . . .	10.00
Hawkins, H. S., Captain 6th Infantry . . . .	10.00
Hawkins, J. P., Brig.-Gen., Capt., and A. C. S. . . .	50.00
Hawley, W., Lieutenant 3d Cavalry . . . .	7.00
Hay, C. E., Lieutenant 3d Artillery . . . .	12.00
Haymond, H., Captain 18th Infantry . . . .	10.00
Hazen, H. E., Lieutenant 8th Infantry . . . .	7.00
Head, J. F., Surgeon . . . . .	10.00
Hearn, J. H., Lieutenant 16th Infantry . . .	10.00
Hecksher, J. G., Captain 12th Infantry . . .	10.00
Heilman, W. H., First Lieutenant 15th Infantry . . .	7.00
Heintzelman, S. P., Major-General . . . .	30.00

<i>Name and Rank.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
Hendrickson, T., Major U. S. A. . . .	\$10.00
Henley, J. P., Lieutenant 5th Artillery . .	8.00
Henry, G. V., Lieut. 1st Artillery ; Col. of Vols.	13.00
Hickox, C. R., Lieutenant 5th Artillery . .	10.00
Higbee, G. H., Lieutenant 11th Infantry . .	10.00
Hildeburn, S., Lieutenant 3d Cavalry . . .	20.00
Hitchcock, E. A., Major-General . . . .	50.00
Hodges, H. C., Captain and A. Q. M. . . .	10.00
Hoffman, Wm., Colonel 3d Infantry . . . .	15.00
Holden, L. H., Surgeon . . . . .	10.00
Holman, Chas., Lieutenant 5th Artillery . .	7.00
Honey, S. A., Lieutenant 15th Infantry . .	7.00
Hooker, J., Major-General . . . . .	27.00
Hope, L. F. . . . .	5.00
Hopkins, J. A., Lieutenant 17th Infantry . .	7.00
Hotsenpiller, C. W., Lieutenant 16th Infantry	7.00
Howard, C. O., Captain 18th Infantry . . .	10.00
Howard, O. O., Major-General . . . . .	27.00
Howard, R. V. W., Lieut.-Col. Vols.; Capt. 4th Art.	11.00
Howland, G. W., Captain 3d Cavalry . . . .	8.00
Hubbard, V. B., Assistant Surgeon . . . .	10.00
Hubbs, W. H., Lieutenant 13th Infantry . .	10.00
Hudson, E. McK., Captain 14th Infantry . .	10.00
Hunt, J. C., Lieutenant 1st Cavalry . . . .	10.00
Hunt, J. S., Lieutenant 4th Artillery . . .	10.00
Huntington, H. A., Lieutenant 4th Artillery	10.00
Ilges, G., Captain 14th Infantry . . . . .	8.00
Ingalls, R., Brigadier-General . . . . .	18.00
Ingham, G. T., Lieutenant 11th Infantry . .	20.00
Ireland, D., Captain 15th Infantry . . . .	13.00
Irish, D. C., Captain 13th Infantry . . . .	8.00
Irvine, J. B., Lieutenant 13th Infantry . .	10.00
Irwin, B. J. D., Surgeon . . . . .	10.00



<i>Name and Rank.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
Jackson, J., Lieutenant 10th Infantry . . .	\$10.00
Jackson, R. H., Captain 1st Artillery . . .	11.00
James, F. J., Lieutenant 3d Cavalry . . .	20.00
Janeway, J. H., Assistant Surgeon . . .	7.00
Johnson, J. B. . . . .	10.00
Johnson, G. W., Lieutenant 19th Infantry . . .	7.00
Johnson, R. W., Brigadier-General . . .	18.00
Jones, DeL. Floyd, Lieutenant-Colonel 19th Infantry	11.00
Kane, J. H., First Lieutenant 5th Artillery . . .	10.00
Kurtz, J. D., Major of Engineers . . .	10.00
Kellogg, E. R., Lieutenant 16th Infantry . . .	7.00
Kellogg, J., Captain and A. C. S. . . .	10.00
Kelton, J. C., Major and A. A. G. . . .	20.00
Kendrick, H. L., Professor U. S. M. A. . . .	20.00
Kennington, J., Lieutenant 11th Infantry . . .	7.00
Kensel, G. A., Capt. 5th Art.; Lt.-Col. of Vols.	11.00
Kent, J. Ford, Capt. 3d Inf.; Lt.-Col. A. I. G. .	11.00
Keteltas, H., Captain 15th Infantry . . .	8.00
Keyes, E. D., Major-General; Colonel 11th Infantry	27.00
Keyes, H. W., Captain 14th Infantry . . .	10.00
Kilburn, C. L., Lieutenant-Colonel and Com. Sub.	11.00
King, C. L., Captain 10th Infantry . . .	10.00
King, W. R., Lieutenant of Engineers . . .	7.00
Kingsbury, C. P., Major Ordnance Department .	10.00
Kinzie, D. H., Lieutenant 5th Artillery . . .	7.00
Kirtland, F. S., Lieutenant 18th Infantry . . .	7.00
Knowlton, M., Captain, retired . . .	8.00
Kress, J. A., Lieutenant Ordnance Department .	7.00
Lacy, F. E., Lieutenant 2d Infantry . . .	7.00
Lay, R. G., Captain 3d Infantry . . .	8.00
Laidley, T. T. S., Major Ordnance Department .	10.00
Lancaster, G., Lieutenant 17th Infantry . . .	7.00
Lane, W. B., Captain 3d Cavalry . . .	10.00

<i>Name and Rank.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
Langdon, L. L., Captain 1st Artillery . . .	\$8.00
Lauman, G. S., Captain 10th Infantry . . .	10.00
Larped, C. T., Paymaster . . . . .	10.00
Latimer, A. E., Captain 11th Infantry . . .	20.00
Leahy, M., Lieutenant 1st Artillery . . .	7.00
LeConte, J. L., Surgeon . . . . .	25.00
Leib, E. H., Captain 5th Cavalry . . . . .	10.00
Leonard, H., Lieutenant-Colonel Pay Department .	11.00
Lind, J. S., Lieutenant 18th Infantry . . .	7.00
Lindsly, W., Assistant Surgeon . . . . .	7.00
Livingston, L. L., Captain 3d Artillery . . .	8.00
Long, E., Col. 4th Ohio Cavalry ; Capt. 4th Cavalry	15.00
Long, J. W., Captain 2d Infantry . . . . .	8.00
Lorentz, Antoine, Sword-Master U. S. M. A. .	10.00
Lowell, C. R., Col. 2d Mass. Cav.; Capt. 6th Cav.	13.00
Lattimore, W. O., Lieutenant 19th Infantry .	10.00
Lyman, G. H., Lieutenant-Colonel Medical Dept.	11.00
Lynn, D. D., Captain 6th Infantry . . . . .	8.00
Lyster, W. J., Lieutenant 19th Infantry . . .	10.00
Mack, O. A., Captain 13th Infantry . . . . .	10.25
Macomb, J. N., Lieutenant-Colonel of Engineers .	20.00
Maley, T. E., Lieutenant 5th Cavalry . . . . .	10.00
Marcy, R. B., Colonel, Inspector General . . .	13.00
Marshall, L. H., Major 16th Infantry, Col. of Vols.	13.00
Marye, W. A., Lieutenant Ordnance Department .	10.00
Mason, E. C., Captain 17th Infantry . . . . .	13.00
Mason, J. W., Captain 5th Cavalry . . . . .	10.00
May, J. H., Lieutenant 10th Infantry . . . . .	10.00
Maynadier, H. E., Captain 15th Infantry . . .	10.00
Maynadier, W., Colonel Ordnance Department .	15.00
McCall, C. A., Assistant Surgeon . . . . .	7.00
McClellan, E., Assistant Surgeon . . . . .	7.00
McClintock, J., Captain 14th Infantry . . . . .	8.00

<i>Name and Rank.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
McCook, A. McD., Major-General . . .	\$50.00
McCormick, C., Surgeon U. S. A. . . .	10.00
McCrea, Tully, Lieutenant 1st Artillery . .	7.00
McDowell, I., Major-General . . . .	27.00
McFeely, R., Lieutenant-Colonel Com. Dept. .	11.00
McGee, Lieutenant 13th Infantry . . . .	8.00
McGilvray, J., Lieutenant 4th Artillery . .	7.00
McGinniss, J. R., Lieutenant Ordnance Department	10.00
McKee, S., Captain 1st Cavalry . . . .	10.00
McKee, S. A., Captain 2d Infantry . . . .	8.00
McKeever, C., Major, A. A. G. . . . .	10.00
McKibbin, C., Lieutenant 14th Infantry . .	7.00
McKibbin, D. B., Lieutenant 14th Infantry .	10.00
McKibbin, R. P., Captain 4th Infantry . .	7.00
McKibbin, Sutler 12th Infantry (citizen) . .	10.00
McKnight, J., Captain 5th Artillery . . .	25.00
McLaren, A. N., Surgeon U. S. A. . . .	10.00
McLaughlin, N. B., Captain 4th Cavalry . .	10.00
McLoughlin, G. H., Lieutenant 2d Infantry .	7.00
McMullin, G. O., Lieutenant 3d Cavalry . .	7.00
McNally, C. H., Captain 3d Cavalry . . . .	8.00
McNutt, J., Captain Ordnance Department . .	10.00
Meade, G. G., Major-General . . . . .	30.00
Meigs, J. R., Lieutenant of Engineers . . .	10.00
Meigs, M. C., Brigadier-General, Q. M. General	20.00
Meinhold, C., Lieutenant 3d Cavalry . . .	7.00
Meline, J. F., Colonel of Volunteers, A. D. C. .	10.00
Mendenhall, J., Captain 4th Artillery . . .	10.00
Merrill, L., Colonel of Volunteers, Captain 2d Cav.	13.00
Merrill, W. E., Captain of Engineers . . .	10.00
Michie, P. S., Lieutenant of Engineers . . .	7.00
Miles, Evan, Lieutenant 12th Infantry . . .	10.00
Milhau, J. J., Surgeon U. S. A. . . . .	15.00

# AT WEST POINT

209

<i>Name and Rank.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
Miller, J. F., Captain 14th Infantry . . .	\$8.00
Miller, M. S., Major and Quartermaster . . .	10.00
Mills, M., Surgeon . . . . .	10.00
Mills, W., Lieutenant 16th Infantry . . .	7.00
Mills, W. H., First Lieutenant 14th Infantry . . .	10.00
Monahan, D., Lieutenant 3d Cavalry . . .	10.00
Montgomery, D. L., Captain 17th Infantry . . .	10.00
Moody, G. C., Captain 19th Infantry . . .	10.00
Mooney, J., Captain 19th Infantry . . .	10.00
Mordecai, A., Captain Ordnance Department . . .	10.00
Morehead, W. J., Captain 17th Infantry . . .	10.00
Morgan, C. A., Colonel of Vols., 4th Artillery . . .	13.00
Morgan, H. C., Lieutenant 10th Infantry . . .	10.00
Morgan, M. R., Lieutenant-Colonel, Com. Sub. . .	11.00
Morris, L. O., Captain 1st Artillery . . .	10.00
Morris, R. L., Captain 18th Infantry . . .	10.00
Morris, L. T., Lieutenant 19th Infantry . . .	10.00
Morrison, P., Colonel, retired . . . . .	13.00
Mulhenberg, F. P., Captain 13th Infantry . . .	10.00
Mulligan, J. B., Captain 19th Infantry . . .	10.00
Myers, E., Lieutenant 1st Cavalry . . .	10.00
Myers, F., Lieutenant-Colonel and Quartermaster . . .	13.00
Myers, J., Lieutenant Ordnance Department . . .	8.00
Myers, Wm., Quartermaster . . . . .	13.00
Myrick, J. R., Lieutenant 3d Artillery . . .	10.00
Nash, B. F., Lieutenant 5th Artillery . . .	7.00
Nealy, O. H., Lieutenant 11th Infantry . . .	7.00
Neill, T. H., Brigadier-General . . . . .	18.00
Noble, H. B., Lieutenant 8th Infantry . . .	10.00
Noggle, C. L., Lieutenant 2d Infantry . . .	7.00
Norris, B., Surgeon . . . . .	10.00
Norton, A. S., Major and A. D. C. Volunteers . . .	18.00
Norton, G. D., Captain 14th Infantry . . .	8.00

<i>Name and Rank.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
Noyes, H. E., First Lieutenant 2d Cavalry . .	\$10.00
Oakes, J., Lieutenant-Colonel 4th Cavalry . .	20.00
O'Beirne, R. F., Captain 14th Infantry . .	10.00
Ogden, F. C., Lieutenant 1st Cavalry . .	10.00
Ogden, R. L., Captain and A. Q. M. . .	8.00
Ostrander, J. S., Lieutenant 18th Infantry . .	7.00
Otis, E., Captain 4th Cavalry . .	8.00
Palmer, Innis N., Brigadier-General . .	18.00
Parke, J. B., Lieutenant 10th Infantry . .	7.00
Parke, J. G., Major-General . .	50.00
Parker, D., Captain 3d Infantry . .	10.00
Parker, R. C., Lieutenant 12th Infantry . .	10.00
Parry, E. R., Lieutenant 11th Infantry . .	10.00
Patterson, H. W., Lieutenant 4th Infantry . .	7.00
Patterson, J. H., Lieutenant 11th Infantry . .	7.00
Patterson, W. W., Lieutenant 10th Infantry . .	10.00
Paul, G. R., Lieutenant-Colonel 8th Infantry . .	11.00
Pease, W. B., Captain 17th Infantry . .	8.00
Pease, W. R., Captain 7th Infantry . .	8.00
Pennington, A. C. M., Lieutenant 2d Artillery . .	7.00
Penrose, W. H., Colonel of Vols.; Capt. 3d Inf. . .	15.00
Perkins, D. D., Captain 4th Artillery . .	10.00
Perry, D., Lieutenant 1st Cavalry . .	10.00
Pettee, L., Lieutenant 11th Infantry . .	10.00
Phelps, E., Lieutenant 19th Infantry . .	7.00
Phelps, J. E., Lieutenant 3d Cavalry . .	15.00
Phipps, F. H., Lieutenant Ordnance Department . .	7.00
Phisterer, F., Lieutenant 18th Infantry . .	7.00
Pike, H. L., Lieutenant 1st Artillery . .	7.00
Pineo, P., Lieutenant-Colonel Medical Department. . .	11.00
Pleasanton, A., Major-General . .	27.00
Pomeroy, C. C., Captain 11th Infantry . .	8.00
Pope, J., Major-General . .	50.00

# AT WEST POINT

211

<i>Name and Rank.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
Porter, A. P., Lieut.-Colonel.; Capt. Sub. Dept. .	\$50.00
Porter, G. L., Assistant Surgeon . . . .	10.00
Porter, H., Captain Ordnance Department . .	16.00
Porter, R. H., Lieutenant 14th Infantry . .	7.00
Potter, J. A., Captain and A. Q. M. . . .	8.00
Potter, J. H., Major 7th Infantry . . . .	13.00
Pratt, H. C., Major and Paymaster U. S. A. .	10.00
Prescott, W. H., Captain 16th Infantry . .	20.00
Prime, N., Captain 17th Infantry . . . .	10.00
Prince, F. E., Captain 10th Infantry . . . .	10.00
Procter, J. L., Captain 18th Infantry . . . .	8.00
Purcell, J. H., Lieutenant 1st Infantry . .	7.00
Putnam, H. R., Captain 12th Infantry . . . .	10.00
Putnam, J. E., Lieutenant 12th Infantry . .	10.00
Pyne, C. M., Lieutenant 6th Infantry . . . .	12.00
Ramsey, W. R., Assistant Surgeon . . . .	7.00
Randall, B., Surgeon U. S. A. . . . .	10.00
Randol, A. M., Captain 1st Artillery . . . .	10.00
Randolph, J. T., Surgeon . . . . .	10.00
Rankin, W. G., Captain 13th Infantry . . . .	10.00
Ransom, H. C., Lieutenant-Colonel, Q. M. .	13.00
Rathbone, H. R., Captain 12th Infantry . .	10.00
Raynolds, W. F., Major Engineers . . . .	13.00
Reid, J. R., Lieutenant 10th Infantry . . . .	7.00
Reese, C. B., Captain Engineers . . . . .	8.00
Reese, H. B., Paymaster . . . . .	10.00
Reeve, I. V. D., Lieutenant-Colonel 13th Infantry	11.00
Remington, P. H., Lieutenant 8th Infantry . .	7.00
Reno, M. A., Captain 1st Cavalry . . . . .	10.00
Reynolds, C. A., Captain and A. Q. M. . . .	11.00
Reynolds, J. J., Major-General . . . . .	30.00
Ricketts, J. B., Brigadier-General . . . .	25.00
Rittenhouse, B. F., First Lieutenant 5th Artillery .	10.00

<i>Name and Rank.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
Ritter, J. F., Col. 1st Miss. Cav.; Capt. 15th Inf.	\$13.00
Robbins, K., Lieutenant 5th Cavalry . . .	10.00
Robert, H. M., Captain of Engineers . . .	8.00
Roberts, B. S., Brigadier-General . . .	18.00
Roberts, J., Lieutenant-Colonel 4th Artillery .	13.00
Robertson, C. S., Lieutenant 10th Infantry .	10.00
Robins, R., Lieutenant 11th Infantry . . .	10.00
Robinson, D., Lieutenant 7th Infantry . . .	7.00
Robinson, S. S., Captain 10th Infantry . . .	8.00
Rockwell, C. F., Lieutenant Ordnance Department	10.00
Rodney, G. B., Lieutenant 4th Artillery . . .	10.00
Rollins, J. H., Lieutenant Ordnance Department .	10.00
Rosecrans, W. S., Major-General . . .	27.00
Rossell, W. H., Captain 10th Infantry . . .	8.00
Rowley, G. A., Lieutenant 2d Infantry . . .	7.00
Roy, J. P., Captain 2d Infantry . . .	10.00
Royall, W. B., Captain 5th Cavalry . . .	10.00
Rucker, D. H., Brigadier-General, Q. M. D. .	20.00
Ruggles, G. D., Major and A. A. G. . . .	13.00
Russell, C. S., Captain 11th Infantry . . .	10.00
Russell, D. A., Brig.-Gen., Major 8th Infantry .	18.00
Russell, G., Lieutenant 3d Artillery . . .	20.00
Sachs, W., Lieutenant 3d Cavalry . . .	10.00
Sacket, D. B., Colonel and Inspector-General .	13.00
Sanders, W. W., Captain 6th Infantry . . .	8.00
Sanger, J. P., Lieutenant 1st Artillery . . .	7.00
Sutorius, Alex., Lieutenant 3d Cavalry . . .	7.00
Saxton, R., Brigadier-General . . .	18.00
Scammon, C. T., 9th Ill. Vol. Cav., A. D. C. .	10.00
Schenck, P. V., Assistant Surgeon . . .	7.00
Schiffler, J. K., Lieutenant 16th Infantry . .	7.00
Schuyler, P., Captain 14th Infantry . . .	10.00
Schwan, T., Lieutenant 11th Infantry . . .	10.00

# AT WEST POINT

213

<i>Name and Rank.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
Sedgwick, J., Major-General . . . .	\$27.00
Sellers, E. E., Lieutenant 10th Infantry . .	10.00
Seymour, T., Brig.-Gen. ; Capt. 5th Artillery .	18.00
Sheridan, P. H., Major-General . . . .	27.00
Shipley, A. N., Captain and A. Q. M. . . .	20.00
Sidell, W. H., Lieutenant-Colonel 15th Infantry .	12.00
Silliman, H. R., Assistant Surgeon . . . .	10.00
Silvey, W., Captain 1st Artillery . . . .	8.00
Simonson, J. S., Colonel . . . . .	13.00
Simpson, J. H., Lieutenant-Colonel of Engineers .	11.00
Sinclair, J. B., Lieutenant 14th Infantry . .	7.00
Sinclair, Wm., Lieut.-Col. of Vols. ; Lt. 3d Art.	11.00
Sitgreaves, L., Lieutenant-Colonel of Engineers .	15.00
Slidell, W. J., Captain 16th Infantry . . . .	8.00
Slocum, H. W., Major-General . . . . .	27.00
Slonge, J. L., Lieutenant 10th Infantry . . .	10.00
Small, M. P., Lieutenant-Colonel Sub. Dept. .	11.00
Smalley, H. A., Captain 2d Artillery . . . .	8.00
Smedberg, W. R., Captain 14th Infantry . . .	10.00
Smith, A. K., Assistant Surgeon . . . . .	10.00
Smith, A. T., Captain 8th Infantry . . . . .	10.00
Smith, E. W., Captain 15th Infantry . . . .	11.00
Smith, F. G., Lieutenant 4th Artillery . . .	10.00
Smith, G. A., Bvt. Lieutenant-Colonel . . . .	10.00
Smith, G. W., Lieutenant 17th Infantry . . .	7.00
Smith, H. E., Captain 12th Infantry . . . .	10.00
Smith, J. H., Lieutenant 2d Artillery . . . .	7.00
Smith, L., Lieutenant 5th Artillery . . . .	7.00
Snyder, C., Lieutenant 8th Infantry . . . .	10.00
Snyder, J. A., Lieutenant 3d Infantry . . . .	10.00
Sokalski, G. O., Lieutenant 2d Cavalry . . . .	7.00
Sommer, H., Lieutenant 2d Infantry . . . .	7.00
Stacey, M. H., Lieutenant 10th Infantry . . .	10.00



<i>Name and Rank.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
Stanley, Wm., Lieutenant 10th Infantry . . .	\$10.00
Steele, F., Major-General . . . . .	27.00
Stephenson, J. M., Lieutenant 4th Artillery . . .	10.00
Sternberg, G. W., Assistant Surgeon . . . . .	7.00
Stevens, H., Medical Department . . . . .	8.00
Stewart, C. S., Major of Engineers . . . . .	12.00
Stonge, S. E., Lieutenant 16th Infantry . . . .	7.00
Strickland, L. S., Lieutenant 16th Infantry . . .	7.00
Stimpson, F. E., Lieutenant 17th Infantry . . .	7.00
Strode, E. C., Assistant Surgeon . . . . .	7.00
Strong, G. O., Brig-Gen. (by Gen. B. F. Butler) .	27.00
Sully, A., Brigadier-General . . . . .	18.00
Summers, J. E., Surgeon . . . . .	11.00
Sumner, E. V., Captain 1st Cavalry . . . . .	10.00
Sumner, S. S., Lieutenant 5th Cavalry . . . .	10.00
Suydam, C. C., Assistant Adjutant-General . . .	10.00
Swan, W. W., Lieutenant 17th Infantry . . . .	10.00
Swartwout, H. A., Lieutenant 17th Infantry . . .	10.00
Sweet, W., Captain 17th Infantry . . . . .	8.00
Sweitzer, N. B., Captain 1st Cavalry . . . . .	30.00
Swift, E., Surgeon U. S. Army . . . . .	10.00
Swords, T., Colonel Q. M. D. . . . .	13.00
Sykes, G., Major-General . . . . .	40.00
Symington, J., Colonel Ordnance Department . .	13.00
Taggart, D., Major and Paymaster . . . . .	10.00
Taliaferro, L., Military Store Keeper . . . . .	8.00
Tardy, J. A., Captain of Engineers . . . . .	10.00
Taylor, A. B., Lieutenant 5th Cavalry . . . .	10.00
Taylor, J. McL., Lieutenant-Colonel, Com. Sub. .	11.00
Theaker, H. A., Lieutenant 16th Infantry . . .	7.00
Thieman, A., Lieutenant 10th Infantry . . . .	10.00
Thom, G., Lieutenant-Colonel of Engineers . . .	13.00

## AT WEST POINT

215

<i>Name and Rank.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
Thomas, E., Lieutenant 4th Artillery . . .	\$10.00
Thomas, G. H., Major-General . . .	30.00
Thomas, L., Jr., Captain 1st Artillery . . .	20.00
Thomas, P. K., Lieutenant 3d Cavalry . . .	7.00
Thompson, J. A., Captain 4th Cavalry . . .	8.00
Thorpe, W. C., Captain 13th Infantry . . .	10.00
Tidball, J. C., Captain 2d Artillery . . .	10.00
Tidball, J. L., Captain U. S. A. . . .	8.00
Tilford, J. G., Captain 3d Cavalry . . .	8.00
Tillson, J., Captain 19th Infantry . . .	10.00
Tilton, H. R., Assistant Surgeon . . .	7.00
Tompkins, C. H., Captain and A. Q. M. . .	8.00
Tompkins, D. D., Colonel and Q. M. . .	13.00
Tonne, W. R., Lieutenant 19th Infantry . .	10.00
Torbert, A. T. A., Brig.-Gen. Vols. U. S. A. .	20.00
Totten, J. G., Brigadier-General Engineers .	20.00
Totten, J., Brigadier-General ; Major J. G. Dept. .	18.00
Townsend, F., Major 18th Infantry . . .	10.00
Trowbridge, C. F., Captain 16th Infantry . .	8.00
Turner, J. W., Brigadier-General; Captain, Com. Sub.	20.00
Upham, J. J., Captain 6th Infantry . . .	20.00
Upton, E., Colonel . . . . .	13.00
Urban, G., Lieutenant 5th Cavalry . . .	10.00
Urmston, J. D., Lieutenant 12th Infantry . .	8.00
Vance, D. M., Lieutenant 11th Infantry . .	10.00
Van der Slice, J. H., Lieutenant 14th Infantry .	7.00
Van Horne, J. J., Captain 8th Infantry . . .	20.00
Van Renselaer, C., Captain 13th Infantry . .	8.00
Vernon, G. R., Lieutenant 14th Infantry . .	7.00
Vogdes, I., Brigadier-General . . . . .	18.00
Wagoner, J. J., Lieutenant 19th Infantry . .	10.00
Wagner, H., Lieutenant 11th Infantry . . .	7.00

<i>Name and Rank.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
Wagner, J. P., Lieutenant 10th Infantry . . .	\$10.00
Walker, J. H., Lieutenant 14th Infantry . . .	7.00
Walker, T. W., Captain U. S. A. . . . .	10.00
Wall, R., Lieutenant 3d Cavalry . . . . .	10.00
Ward, R. B., Captain 11th Pa. Vol. Cav. . . .	10.00
Ward, R. J., Lieutenant 1st Cavalry . . . .	10.00
Warner, C. N., First Lieutenant 4th Artillery .	7.00
Warner, L. H., Lieutenant 7th Infantry . . .	10.00
Warner, J. M., Lieutenant 8th Infantry . . .	7.00
Warren, G. K., Major-General . . . . .	30.00
Weaver, H. E., Lieutenant 8th Infantry . . .	10.00
Webb, A. S., Brigadier-General . . . . .	20.00
Webster, W., Surgeon . . . . .	7.00
Weeks, G. H., Captain and Quartermaster . .	12.00
Wessells, H. W., Brigadier-General . . . .	20.00
West, W., Lieutenant 2d Infantry . . . . .	7.00
Wharton, H. C., Lieutenant of Engineers . . .	10.00
Wheaton, F., Brigadier-General; Capt. 4th Cavalry	20.00
Wheeler, J. B., Captain of Engineers . . . .	8.00
Whipple, W. D., Brigadier-General . . . . .	18.00
White, C. B., Assistant Surgeon . . . . .	7.00
Whitely, R. H. K., Lieutenant-Col. Ord. Dept. .	11.00
Whitney, S., Lieutenant 4th Artillery . . . .	10.00
Whittemore, J. M., Captain Ordnance Department	8.00
Wikoff, C. A., Lieutenant 15th Infantry . . .	7.00
Wilkin, A., Captain 17th Infantry; Col. Vols. .	13.00
Wilcox, J. A., Lieutenant 4th Cavalry . . . .	7.00
Williamson, R. S., Major of Engineers . . . .	10.00
Williams, G., Lieutenant 4th Infantry . . . .	7.00
Williams, G. A., Captain 1st Infantry . . . .	10.00
Williams, J., Lieutenant 15th Infantry . . . .	7.00
Williams, S., Brigadier-General . . . . .	18.00

# AT WEST POINT

217

<i>Name and Rank.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
Williams, T. C., Captain 19th Infantry . . .	\$8.00
Wilson, J. E., Lieutenant 1st Artillery . . .	7.00
Wilson, R., Lieutenant 5th Cavalry . . .	10.00
Wilson, R. P., Lieutenant 17th Infantry . . .	7.00
Winthrop, F., Captain . . .	10.00
Wister, F., Captain 12th Infantry . . .	10.00
Wolverton, W. D., Assistant Surgeon . . .	7.00
Wood, T. J., Brigadier-General ; Colonel 2d Cavalry	20.00
Wood, W. H., Major 17th Infantry . . .	10.00
Woodhull, A. A., Assistant Surgeon . . .	7.00
Woodruff, C. A., Lieutenant 2d Artillery . . .	7.00
Woodruff, D., Major 12th Infantry . . .	10.00
Woodruff, I. C., Major of Engineers . . .	10.00
Woodward, S. E., Lieutenant 15th Infantry . . .	7.00
Wright, H. G., Brigadier-General . . .	18.00
Wright, J. P., Assistant Surgeon . . .	7.00
Yates, T., Captain 13th Infantry . . .	10.00
Yorke, L. E., Captain 13th Infantry . . .	10.00

## ENLISTED MEN.

<i>Organization.</i>	<i>Cavalry.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
5 enlisted men Capt. Drummond's recruiting party,		
\$1.00 each . . . . .		\$5.00
80 enlisted men Cavalry Detachment, West Point.		113.00

*Artillery.*

<i>Organization.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
7 N. C. O. and Enlisted men Batty. L, 4th Arty.	\$7.00
Enlisted men 5th Artillery ; by Lt. Hickox . . .	6.00
“ “ Battery B, 1st Artillery . . .	67.00
48 enlisted men Co. K, 2d Artillery . . .	48.00
33 Enlisted men Battery D, 1st Artillery . . .	33.00
40 “ “ “ M, 2d “ . . .	52.00
Band, 1st Artillery . . . . .	21.00

*Infantry.*

7 Enlisted men Washington rec. rndvz., \$1.00 each	7.00
2 Corporals Lt. Grossman's rec. party, \$1.00 each	2.00
Lt. Wuniston's rec. party (two men), \$1.00 each .	2.00
Enlisted men Co. D, 1st Batt. 11th Infantry .	80.00
“ “ Co. G, “ “ . .	34.00
“ “ Co. B, “ “ . .	21.00
“ “ Co. C, “ “ . .	15.00
“ “ Co. E, “ “ . .	18.50
“ “ Co. F, “ “ . .	17.00
11 Enlisted men 10th Infantry ; by Capt. Sellers .	25.00
56 “ “ 14th Infantry . . .	57.00
52 “ “ 17th Infantry . . .	52.00
2d Infantry Band . . . . .	13.00
Enlisted men 2d Infantry . . . . .	24.50
Enlisted men 12th Infantry Band . . . . .	11.00
112 Enlisted men 12th Infantry . . . . .	130.25
Sergt. Minneman, Sergt. Kennedy, Pvt. McNamara, 8th Infantry . . . . .	8.00
2 Enlisted men 12th Infantry ; by Captain Wiston	3.00
15 “ “ 7th Infantry, Co. F . . . . .	18.00

*Volunteers.*

<i>Organization.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
Pvt. L. S. Phillips, 1st Ohio V. A., for his friend	
Lt. Frank Work, 4th U. S. Cavalry . . .	\$7.00
Enlisted men Hd. Qrs. 1st Brig. 2d Div. 5th Army	
Corps . . . . .	21.00

*Staff.*

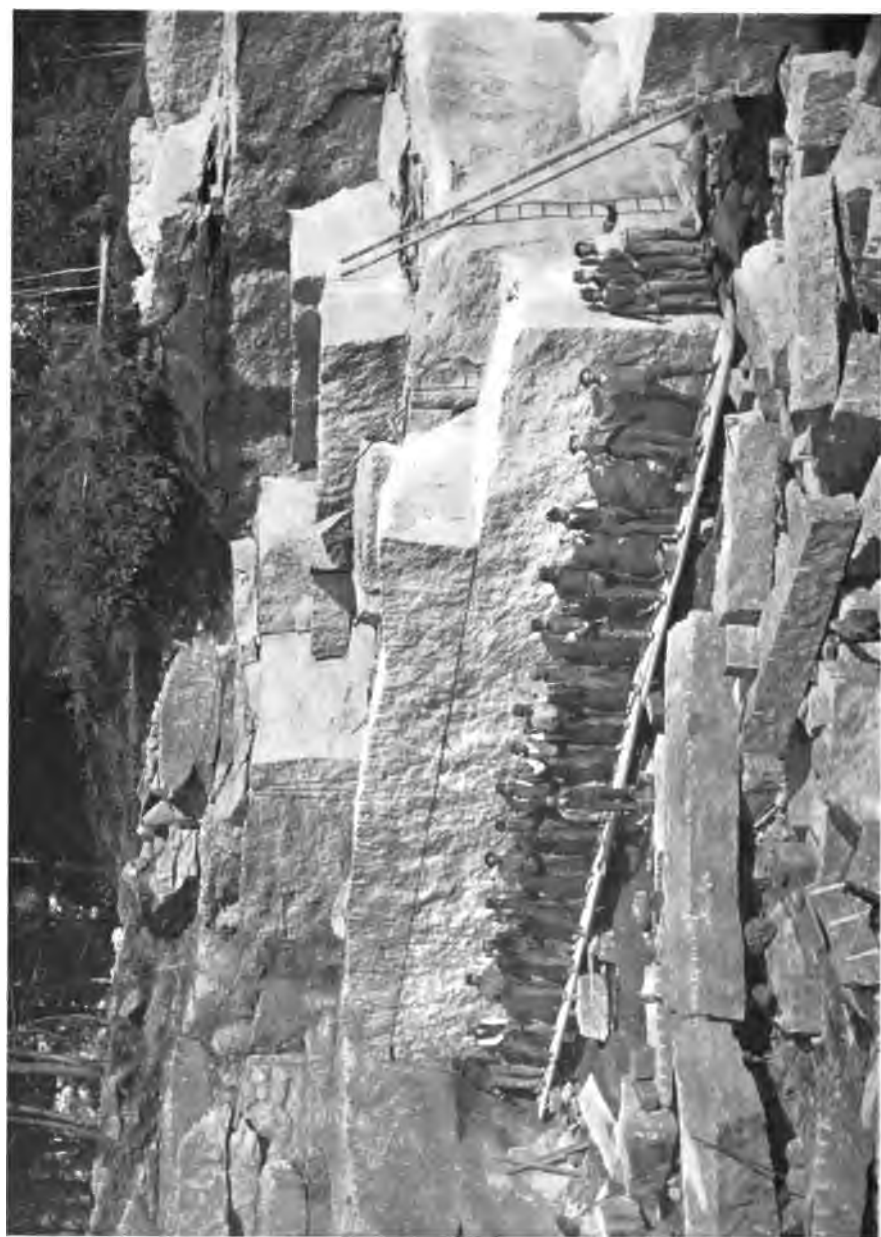
Regulars, Watertown, Mass. . . . .	13.00
Bradford, G., Ord. Sergt. . . . .	5.00



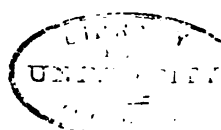








A DESCRIPTION  
OF THE  
QUARRYING, WORKING, TRANSPORTATION AND ERECTION  
OF THE  
SHAFT OF THE  
BATTLE MONUMENT  
AT WEST POINT  
EDITED BY  
EDWARD F. MINER





## QUARRYING AND WORKING.

THE quarry from which the shaft of the monument was taken is located at Stony Creek, in the town of Branford, Connecticut. The quarry has been opened up and extensively operated for only about ten or twelve years, so that there is little of historical interest gathered about it, although several buildings of a monumental character in the central and eastern sections of the country have been built of granite taken from it.

The chief characteristic of the quarry is the ability to produce large stones ; the out-croppings on the hill above the portion opened up show ledges of very great length, without seams. For a building in Boston there was furnished a platform twenty-two feet ten inches long, seven feet wide and one foot seven inches thick. Another instance of the ability to produce large stones was given when at a single blast a block twenty feet square and fifty feet long, without crack or seam, was dislodged from the ledge. This block, if properly cut up, would have furnished stone for nine shafts like the one in the Battle Monument.

In quarrying the block for the monument, a bench was cleared in the quarry, having the top, one side and one end en-

tirely free, and with the other end freed from the ledge by a natural seam. A line was marked off on the top surface for a second side, and a set of holes for a blast drilled along this line with a steam-drill. To insure breakage from the blast to be in the exact line required, lewis-holes were drilled — *i. e.*, one hole is drilled vertically and one obliquely on either side, all drilled from the same position of the tripod of the steam-drill. The powder put into these holes for the blast was fired simultaneously with a battery, and cleared the block from the ledge, opening up a seam from the top surface to the natural seam below. The result was a block more than twice the size required for the shaft. A large slab was removed from the top of the block with wedges, and then, by the same process of wedging, a rectangular block of the necessary size to make the shaft was split off. After the block of stone was entirely free it was tipped from the ledge, carefully inspected and rolled from the quarry to a suitable place where it could be cut and polished.

This whole process of quarrying, and the magnitude of the undertaking, are very clearly illustrated in the accompanying cut (I), which is a copy of a photograph taken at the quarry while the men were at work on the block.

The working of the shaft involved no new problems in stone-cutting and polishing except such as pertained to its exceptional size. The usual method of cutting the shaft of a column involves the splitting off of the corners of the block with wedges, then using the point and the pene hammer and finishing the surface with the bush or patent hammer. The first process in polishing is the grinding of the surface of the granite with chilled shot, then with different grades of emery and finishing or glossing with putty powder. Chilled shot is the trade name for small globular particles of chilled cast-iron; it being made by blowing out a molten stream of cast-iron with a steam jet. The first of these processes is accomplished by rubbing the surface of the granite to be polished with a block





of cast-iron under which is placed the chilled shot. Because of their size and globular form, each individual shot presents an almost infinitesimal point of contact with the stone, the result being that a slight pressure on an infinitely small area breaks down the surface of the stone. The process of grinding with emery is exactly similar, except that different grades of emery are used and the process requires a greater length of time. The grinding with emery leaves the stone with a very smooth, even surface, but no polish. The polish or gloss is put on by rubbing with a piece of felting covered with putty powder.

With the above description of cutting and polishing granite, the problems in working the monument shaft come clearly to view. Without question, for all the processes of working, it was best to mount the shaft so that it could be revolved, and no effort was spared in devising a scheme for doing so, since it was fairly expected that better results could be obtained in a much shorter time than in any other way.

Where it was proposed to work the shaft a platform of heavy timbers was laid down, and the stone rolled on to the platform and blocked up. The ends were then squared up, and the corners roughly knocked off, thus bringing the stone to a condition where it was necessary to have it revolve.

The process up to this point is shown in the accompanying cut (II).

As soon as the ends of the stone were squared up, journals were bolted to it at the ends, and half-boxes in which the journals were to revolve were placed upon a crib-work of timber. These journals were 13" in diameter, 18" long, and were cast of refined iron on a face-plate two and one quarter inches thick and three feet eight inches in diameter. On the inner or stone side of the face-plate was cast a hub of the same size as the journal, projecting into the stone six inches. Each face-plate was fastened to the stone by fourteen  $1\frac{3}{4}$ " stud bolts, which



were set on a circle three feet in diameter. The bolts were set six inches into the stone, and for this six inches they were cut with a very coarse lag screw-thread; the part of the shank passing through the face-plate being plain, and the nut end having the standard V thread.

After a careful series of experiments on the testing-machine in the laboratory of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute to determine the best method of fastening the stud bolts to the stone, it was decided to set them in sulphur. This material was selected because it developed the greatest strength of any material experimented with, was easily worked, and the fastenings could be used immediately.

The method adopted for setting the journals in position on the ends of the stone was as follows: A zinc template the size of the face-plate was cut out, and the position of the bolts accurately spaced off on the proper pitch-line. This template was applied to the end of the stone, and the position of the bolt-holes marked on the stone. With a steam-drill, holes six and one quarter inches deep and two and one quarter inches in diameter were drilled in the end of the stone. From the zinc template a wooden template was made thick enough, so that when a bolt was placed in one of the holes it was held firmly at right angles to the face of the template. The wood template was then placed in the proper position on the end of the stone, and the bolts one by one put in position, so that they projected into the holes drilled into the stone. Through a specially prepared channel in the wood template, melted sulphur was run into the holes in the stone, surrounding the bolts, and thus fastening them firmly and accurately in place. The wood template was removed, and the iron face-plate with the journal slipped on in its place, the nuts put on the bolts, and the face-plate tightly screwed to position against wooden wedges placed between it and the stone.

At this point the most difficult part of setting the face-plates





was encountered. The axis of each of the journals must coincide exactly with that of the stone shaft, or when the shaft was revolved the journals would bear at the outer end for part of the revolution, and at the inner end for the remainder, and would not lie truly in their bearings. The face-plates were set in exact position by means of measurements from a system of horizontal wires stretched the whole length of the shaft and from plumb-lines of wire. After the plate was brought to an exact position it was firmly bolted in place, being held by the wood wedges about one quarter of an inch away from the face of the stone. The space between the stone and the face-plate and around the projecting hub was filled with melted sulphur, which, when cold, gave a true surface against which the face-plate could be bolted without unduly straining either bolts or face-plate.

As soon as the face-plates were bolted in position the shaft was lowered so that the journals rested in the half-boxes prepared for them on the timber crib-work. For the purpose of cutting, before the machinery was set up, the shaft was revolved by means of a tackle block hitched to the end of a rope wound several times around the shaft.

To get the correct profile for the use of the stone-cutters, a reverse template was made of wood, and hung on hinges just above the shaft in the vertical plane of its axis. When in use, the template was dropped down, and measurements taken between it and the surface of the stone; at other times it was swung up to one side.

The cut (III) shows the stone mounted on the journals and the cutting partially completed.

As a precaution against breakage, it was thought desirable, in designing the machinery for revolving the shaft, to arrange it in such a manner as to furnish some support for the shaft. To accomplish this, two wooden pulleys (cut IV) eight feet in diameter and one foot ten inches on centers were placed at the

center of the length of the shaft, and one third of the weight carried by means of wire-ropes R running from them to the driving-gear above. This driving-gear and the part of the weight of the shaft borne by the ropes were carried by three trusses E, made of ten by twelve inch timber, which in turn were footed upon a trussed stringer H to distribute the load over a large area.

The main trusses E were braced by plank G, and connected on the top by twelve-inch caps. On these caps were placed eight draw-bar car springs C, two over each of the outer trusses, and four over the center. On these springs were placed two six by twelve inch timbers, which in turn carried three ten by twelve timbers placed at right angles, these latter acting as seats for four pairs of long wedges K by which the wire ropes between the pulleys I and the sheaves B were kept at the proper tension. Upon the wedges rested a strong timber frame carrying three boxes in which ran a six-inch steel shaft. To this shaft were keyed two sets of three sheaves B, from which approximately one third of the weight of the shaft was hung by means of six seven-eighths inch wire ropes. The shaft also carried a twelve-foot wood pulley A, which was belted through a counter-shaft to a fifty horse-power engine. At its outer end the shaft was supported by a movable bearing balanced by a counter-weight D of nine hundred pounds.

It will be noticed that the device of supporting the six-inch steel shaft on springs gave the required flexibility which was necessary to allow for the unevenness of motion in such temporary work. By experiment the modulus of the springs was ascertained, so that with a simple device, indicating the compression, it was possible to know very closely how much of the weight of the stone shaft was carried by the ropes at any time.

The ropes first used were made with the ordinary long splice, and great difficulty was experienced in the splice pulling out and the wires breaking where the strands were crossed in the splic-





ing. This difficulty was overcome by using grommets — *i. e.*, rings of rope made from single strands of wire. They were made in the following manner: A piece of wire rope the required length and size was cut off and formed into a ring with the ends simply butted together. A single strand from this rope was removed and another strand of the same size from a long coil wound in its place, a second strand was then removed, and the same strand as before wound in its place. This process was continued until the six strands of the original ring of rope had been removed and the new single continuous strand wound in their place. The result was a ring of rope made from a single continuous strand, with, of course, only two ends to tuck in. These ropes were forty-two feet long, and in wearing out stretched ten inches, the stretch being taken up with the wedges.

The first process in polishing, that of grinding with chilled shot, was accomplished by placing on the top of the shaft flat pieces of cast-iron, called planes, having the under side curved to fit the shaft. They were held in place, when the stone revolved, by an attached piece of board which rested against a stringer plank placed at the back of the shaft. While the shaft was revolving the chilled shot mixed with lime and water was thrown upon the surface, and, passing under the planes, ground the stone to an even surface. After the surface was reduced as much as possible with the chilled shot, the same process was used with emery, the finest of the emery leaving the surface very smooth and even. After the emery was washed off, the planes were covered with a thick felt, and putty powder mixed with water was put on. This finished the surface with a polish or gloss, and completed the process.

One shift of the machinery had to be made in order to polish the surface under the first position of the wood pulleys. This was accomplished by tying together and bracing all of the parts to be moved, and then sliding them bodily four feet six inches to a new position.



From careful measurements of the water used in the boilers, the cylinder pressure of the engine and the pull of the planes on the surface of the stone, it was ascertained that the maximum horse-power used was slightly under twenty. By testing with a spring balance it was found that the friction of the planes varied with the material used in grinding, and also with the amount of water on the surface of the stone at the time. The friction when grinding with shot averaged eleven per cent. of the weight of the plane, twenty-five per cent. with the emery, and thirty-five per cent. when glossing. The shaft was run at an average of six and one third revolutions per minute. The time taken for the different operations was: for chilled shot, thirty-eight hours; emery, fifty-six hours; and glossing, eight hours, for each different length of surface worked at any one time.







## TRANSPORTATION.

**T**HE casing or boxing of the shaft for transportation was planned with especial view toward facilitating the erection at the site of the monument. It consisted of four fourteen-inch square timbers for stringers, fitted to the profile of the shaft and placed at four points equidistant about its circumference. These timbers were connected and held firmly in place by a series of heavy bolts. In order to reduce the danger of breakage to the shaft during transportation to a minimum, the vertical sides of the square formed by these heavy timbers were trussed. The bolts of the trussing passed through the stringers and also through a cross timber placed under the shaft and fitted to it. This gave support to the shaft at five points intermediate between the bearing points on the car. The stringer timbers projected some four feet beyond the small end or top of the shaft, and between these were fitted four cross timbers. One set of two cross timbers were twelve inches square and were fitted carefully to the necking and top of the shaft, and bolted securely to the stringers. Diagonally through these cross timbers were passed ten two-inch eye-bolts, five on each timber, the eyes of all bolts meeting in a line through the center of the other set of cross timbers, which were placed at right angles to the first set. Between the eye-bolts were placed the straps

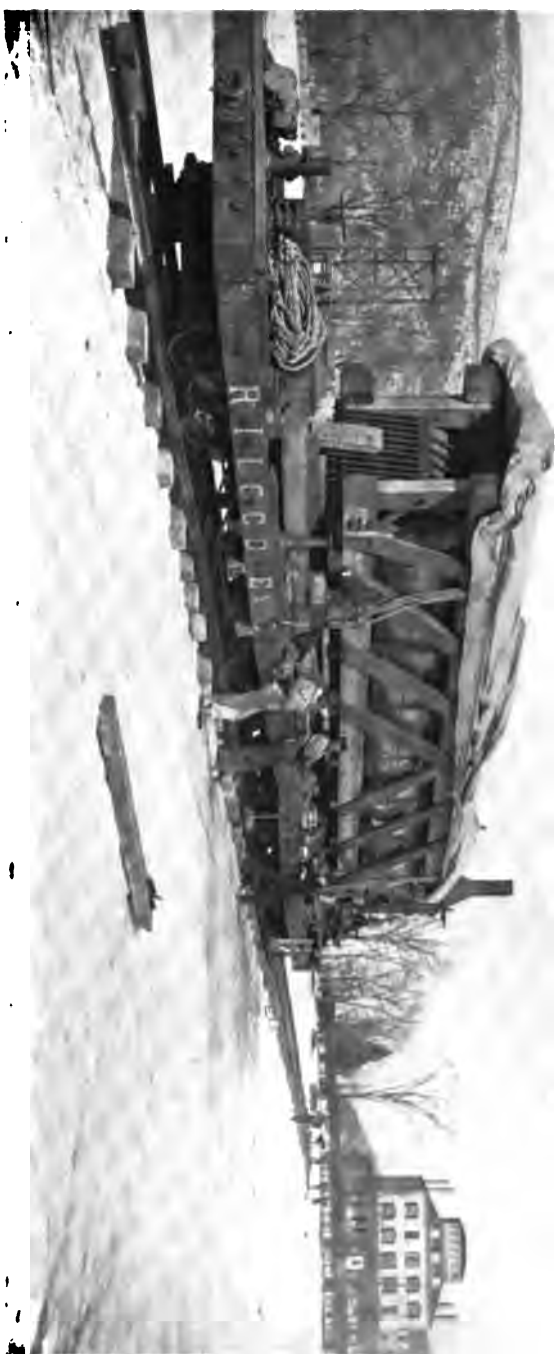
for the tackle block, and then a two and one half inch steel rod was passed through the timber, eye-bolts and straps, thus forming the connection by which the column was lifted when erected.

At the large, or bottom, end the stringer timbers projected only one foot and eight inches. Here two cross timbers were fitted at the end of the shaft and bolted firmly to the stringers. The ends of the bottom stringers were notched to receive a twelve-inch timber twelve feet long, whose section was three quarters round and one quarter square. This timber was used as a hinge on which the shaft was brought to an upright position when erected at the site.

The cars used for transportation were the usual design of flat cars, but were quite low and built extra heavy in all their detail, the axle being five by eight inches. They were thirty-eight feet six inches long, and were built and used by a locomotive builder for carrying two elevated railroad locomotives.

The cars were prepared for the shaft by laying ten by ten timbers on the car body, which were two feet longer than the distance between the centers of the trucks. They were blocked up from the car body two inches at the ends and held from side deflection by separator blocks fastened to the car, and by long bolts passing through the outer timbers down through the bolster blocks of the truss rods. The object of these timbers was to transmit directly to the trucks a part of the weight of the shaft, thus relieving the car body and truss rods beneath of an excessive load. The timbers carried a load sufficient to deflect them the two inches of the blocking plus the deflection of the car body.

Across these ten by ten stringer timbers were placed flatwise two eight by twelve inch timbers bolted firmly to them. Similar timbers were fastened to the stringers of the casing to the shaft, and fitted so that the shaft rested in them. These two sets of timbers were placed at each end of the shaft, and on











each car, and formed the bearing on which the shaft rested in transportation. All of the timbers were shod with iron and the set under the large end of the shaft was arranged with a two-inch king-bolt. At the other end the bolster timbers on the car were longer, and heavy blocks, having their inner surface worked to a curve, were bolted to them. At this end there was no fastening between the bolster blocks, and the casing of the shaft was allowed to slide back and forth as the motion of the cars required on the different curves of the railroads.

Loaded as described, the shaft was transported by railroad without any accident whatever. The only annoyance during the trip was caused by the heating of the journals of the axles. There was little difficulty when the speed of the train was kept below ten miles an hour; above that, the journals would run for only a short time without heating badly. The heaviest loaded set of trucks was under the large end of the shaft, and with the weight of the car it carried approximately seventy-five thousand pounds.

The cut (V) shows the cars as they appeared ready for shipment, with the shaft protected from the weather by a canvas cover.

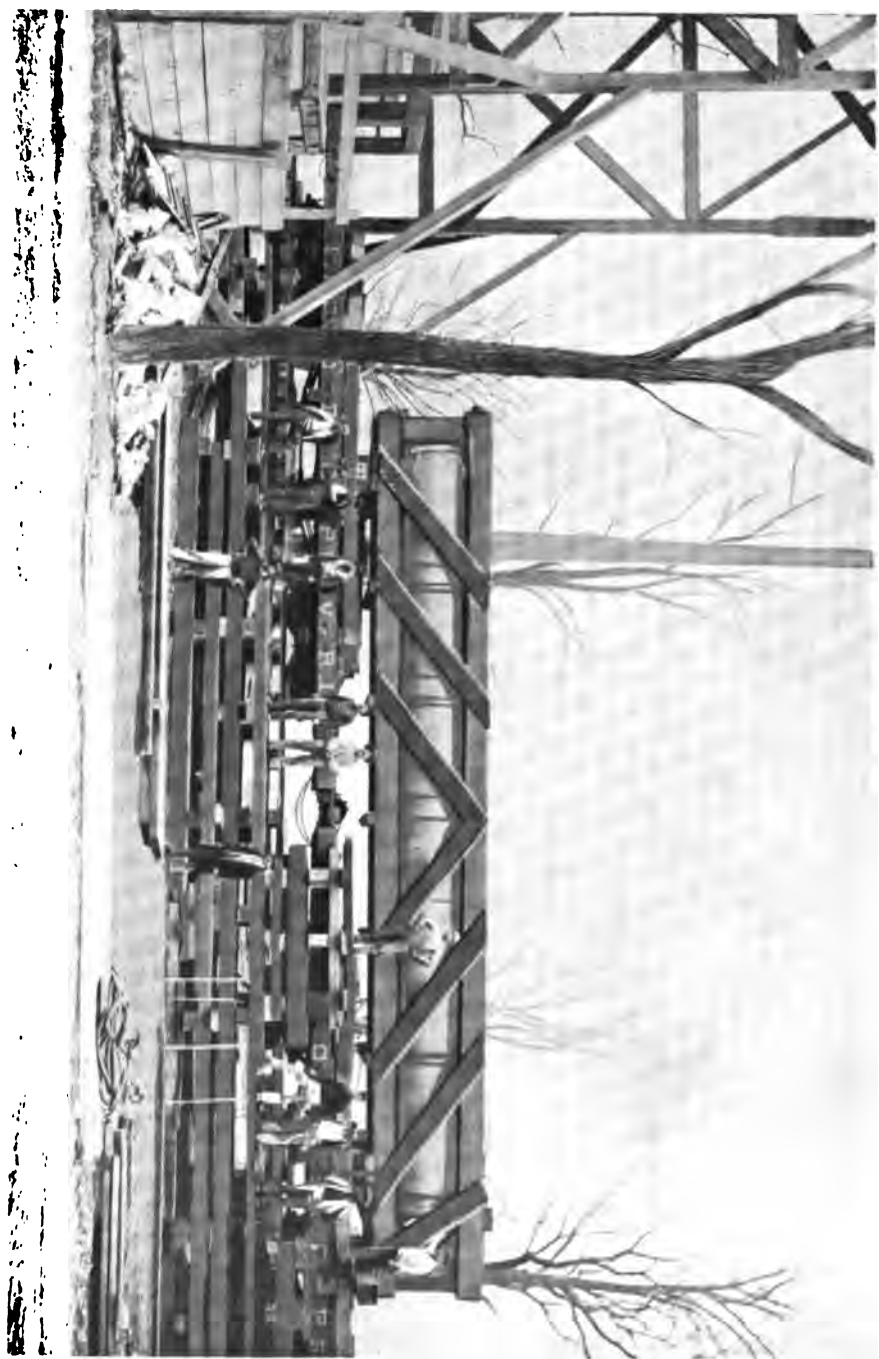
The journey from Stony Creek to West Point was made over the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad from Stony Creek to Hartford via Saybrook Junction; from Hartford to Fishkill on the Hudson by the New York and New England Railroad; across the Hudson to Newburg by boat; and from Newburg to West Point over the West Shore Road — a total distance of one hundred and ninety-one miles. The trip was made in thirteen days, with an actual running time of thirty-eight hours.

The transportation from the switch at the West Point station up the steep hill to the site of the monument on the parade ground was accomplished by laying a temporary track in short sections,—no particular difficulty being experienced except

near the riding school, where a reverse curve of seventy-five and eighty-five feet radii on a twelve per cent. grade was encountered. Here the curve was so short that the car timbers had to be deeply cut to allow the wheels of the trucks enough swing to pass the sharp curve. The shaft was not removed from the cars until it was blocked up at the site of the monument ready for erection. The cars were made up to a convenient height on a crib-work of timbers.

The cuts (VI, VII) illustrate very clearly the method of transportation from the railroad switch to the site.







## ERECTION.

THE erection of the shaft was the subject of quite as much thought and planning as any part of its handling, the difficulty being not only the handling of so great a load, but that it must be put in an upright position without any weight being allowed to come upon the lower edge, since that would very likely break out a piece from the shaft. A method of erection similar to that used in erecting the Egyptian obelisk in Central Park, New York, by bolting trunnions to the sides near the center of gravity, was considered, but abandoned. The method adopted was to arrange a sort of wooden hinge about which the shaft and casing were revolved while being raised to an upright position.

A twelve-inch timber three quarters round and one quarter square was fitted to the bottom stringer timbers at the end next the base of the monument. This was allowed to rest on other timbers which had been hollowed out half round. In erection, the whole of the shaft and casing rested on the round timber, which in turn rested on and turned in the timbers hollowed out to receive it.

When the shaft was raised to an upright position it was landed upon an upright stone post, two feet square, set in the center of the base several inches above the permanent position

of the bottom of the shaft. This stone post was supported upon a bed of sand in a pocket formed in the base of the monument, and so arranged that by opening a gate valve the sand would flow out and so lower the post and the shaft above, forming what may be termed a sand-jack.

The shaft was raised to an upright position by a tackle of twenty ropes, ten sheaves eighteen inches in diameter being fastened to the top of the casing of the shaft as previously described. The fixed block was made up of eleven sheaves of the same size, and was fastened with six two-and-one-half-inch eye-bolts to a sixteen by eighteen inch hard pine timber reinforced on the top by an iron plate one inch thick and eighteen inches wide. This cross-head timber was suitably fastened to the top of a stage built of heavy timbers from the ground to a height convenient for handling the shaft and the surmounting stone work. On the front the stage was braced on either side by two twelve by twelve inch timbers, and in the opposite direction it was guyed from the top to two posts two hundred feet apart and two hundred and fifty feet back of the monument. It was at first planned to use a breast derrick instead of a stage for the erection of the shaft, and a derrick one hundred and three feet high was built and erected. During the winter previous to the erection of the monument it was wrecked in a high gale, and a stage substituted instead of building another derrick.

The rope used in the tackle for hoisting was a three-quarter inch crucible steel wire rope, and rated by the manufacturers at a breaking strain of thirty-six thousand pounds. The greatest strain on the single rope during the erection to a vertical position was, neglecting friction, four thousand pounds; and afterward, when the whole weight of the stone and casing was held for a short time while the position of the shaft was being adjusted, the strain was slightly over nine thousand pounds.

Previous to the erection the shaft and casing were blocked up to as high an angle as was practicable and a trial lift made.







This trial developed a weakness in the front brace timbers, which was remedied by adding more guys to the back. When the final lift was made, everything worked smoothly, and in ten minutes the shaft was erect and resting on the stone post.

The cut (VIII) is a copy of a photograph taken while the shaft was being raised to an upright position.

It was intended to land the shaft on the stone post in the correct position for lowering on to the base; but, owing to a slight movement of the shaft in the casing, this was not accomplished. The correct adjustment was made by taking a strain on the lifting tackle, then locking the drums of the hoisting engine and allowing sufficient sand to flow out from under the stone to clear it from the whole weight of the shaft and casing. The shaft was then lashed in correct position and lowered back on the stone post. It will be noted that by this operation, while the whole weight was held for a given time, a direct lift was avoided.

When everything was ready for lowering the shaft to its final position the bottom part of the casing was sawed off and removed. The valve controlling the sand was then opened, and the running out of the sand allowed the shaft to settle gradually and smoothly to its permanent bed, which had previously received a thin layer of cement mortar. The bottom of the pocket for the sand was made conical in shape, it being found necessary by experiment in order to make the sand flow out uniformly. After the shaft was landed upon the stone post it was found to have compressed the sand three eighths of an inch, or two hundred and sixteen cubic inches in a total volume of sixteen cubic feet, under a direct compression of about three hundred and twelve pounds per square inch.



## **REPORT OF THE TREASURER**



WEST POINT, November 15, 1898.

Professor E. W. BASS, *Treasurer*, in account with BATTLE MONUMENT ASSOCIATION OF WEST POINT.

<i>Dr.</i>		<i>Cr.</i>
Received from Prof. G. L. Andrews,		
Feb. 19, 1890:		
U. S. Bonds . . . \$50,300.00		Competition for Design . . . \$761.25
U. S. Treas. Checks, 563.00		Battle Monument, Stonework . . . 46,136.64
Cash . . . 31.62	\$50,894.62	Figure of Fame . . . 3,514.10
Interest on Bonds . . . 9,223.00		Bronze Work, Tablets and Guns . . . 7,132.13
Premium on Sale of Bonds . . . 6,703.25		Architects . . . 3,073.32
		Miscellaneous Items . . . 251.83
		Dedication Expenses . . . 4,338.68
		Publishing and Distributing Historical
		Account and Report . . . 1,612.92
	Total, \$66,820.87	Total, \$66,820.87

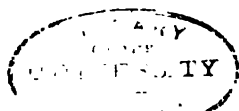
Vouchers and Receipts examined, and found correct.

CHAS. W. LARNED, *Professor U. S. M. A.*

Secretary Battle Monument Ass'n of West Point.

E. W. BASS, *Professor U. S. M. A.*

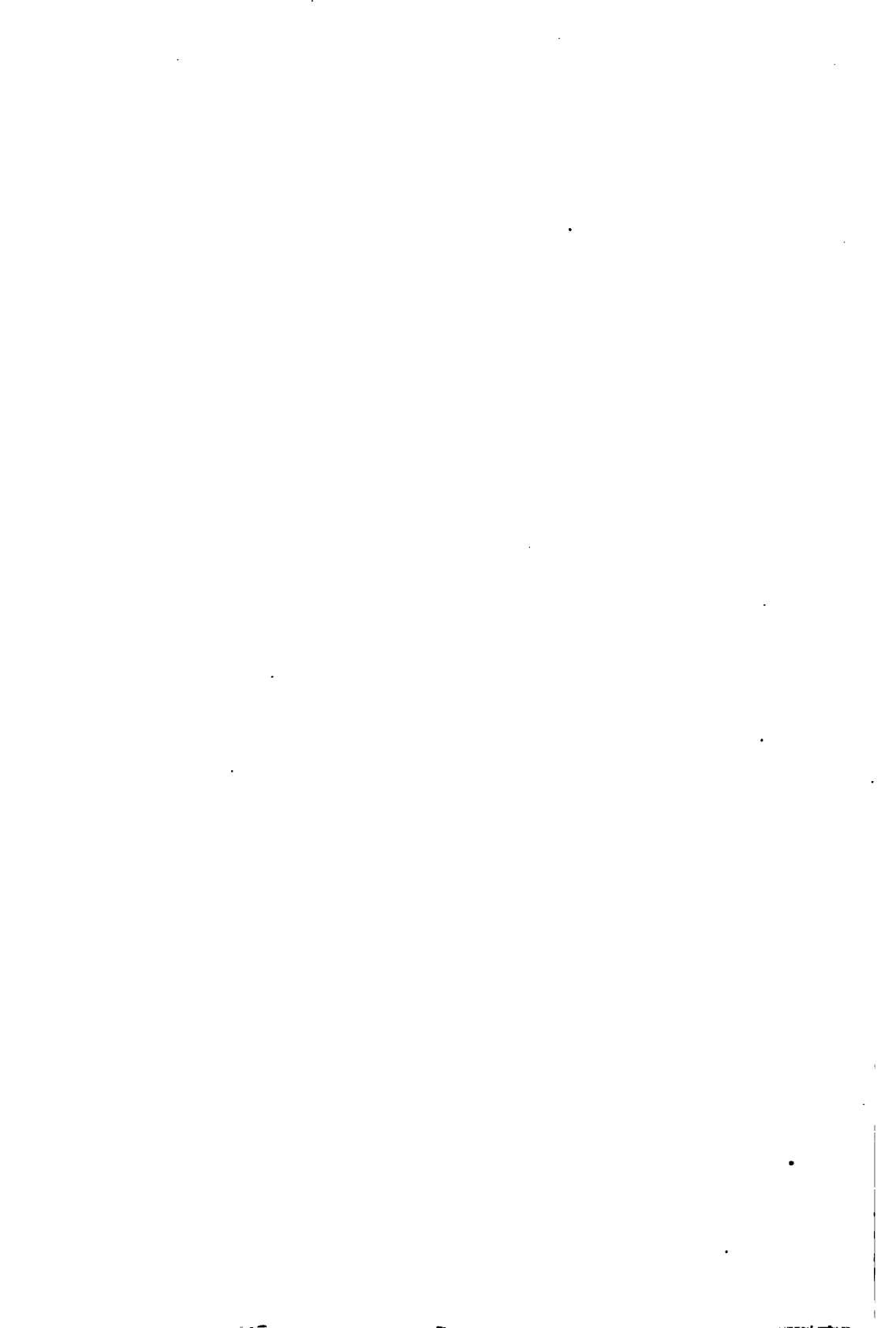
Treasurer Battle Monument Ass'n of West Point.















YC 62893



